

ALLIES SOON TO
BEGIN BLOCKADE
OF GERMANY

RUSSIANS AGAIN
HURL GERMANS
BACK IN POLAND

Will Undertake to Shut Off
All Supplies for Teutonic
Belts

U. S. NOT YET INFORMED

Replies to American Notes to
England and Germany
Expected Any Day

Important Victory in
Region of Przemysl
and Kolomea

WAR ENTERS ON NEW PHASE

Destruction of Dardanelles and
Blockade Cause Teutons
Much Alarm

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Great Britain, France and their allies have advised neutral countries that they hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping to and from Germany and the countries of her allies.

Public announcement of this action will be made early next week, probably Monday. The text of the declaration will set forth that this decision is necessary because of German submarine attacks, but that Great Britain and France will respect the lives of crews and passengers in any steps they may take.

The declaration is not a reply to the American representation looking to a cessation of German submarine activity and the admission of food to Germany for civilians. It will not affect cargoes shipped before the date of this declaration. The exact date carried by the declaration has not been announced, but it is probably February 25 or 27.

No special articles of commerce will be mentioned in the British-French declaration. Cotton and foodstuffs, for example, will not be specified, but the terms will be general.

Holland Little Affected.

Shipping to the Baltic will not be affected except as Great Britain and her allies prevent supplies from entering Norway, Sweden and Denmark for reexportation to Germany. Holland, by making its prohibited export list conform with the British contraband list and by the creation of the Netherlands overseas trust to which virtually all cargoes entering Holland are now consigned with the government guarantee that they will not be exported to Germany, has put its shipping in a position which will be affected little by the declaration.

It is expected here that the Scandinavian countries doubtless will take similar action to insure supplies from America and elsewhere for home use. While Denmark, Sweden and Norway have repeatedly modified the list of prohibited exports their regulations for the prevention of reexportation apparently have been unsatisfactory to Great Britain and the administration of the regulations has been unsatisfactory, as cargoes have not moved to the Scandinavian countries with the same freedom as to Holland.

U. S. Has No Word

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Confirmation was lacking here tonight of a report (Continued on Page Three)

LONDON, Feb. 27.—With Russian successes in the region of Przemysl north Poland and Kolomea east Galicia, the successful progress of the operations of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, and the decision of the allied governments to stop all shipping to and from Germany, Austria and Turkey, it is believed here that a new phase of the war is about to be entered upon.

While the success reported by Petrograd covers only a small portion of the long front in north Poland and the Germans have been able to record a counter success near Kolno, the general impression among military men in London is that not only has the German offensive in the north exhausted itself but the tide is turning in favor of the Russians, who with railways at their back have been able to bring up more reinforcements than the invading army whose communications, after German territory is left, must cross a country of marshes and overflowing rivers.

Much more fighting, however, must be waged before a final decision is reached, and in the meantime, the battle has been resumed in central Poland, where the Russians have made a slight advance and the engagements in the Carpathians, eastern Galicia and Bukovina continue with unabated fury.

Russians Hold Ground.

From what can be gathered from the official reports, the Russians despite the onslaughts made upon them from all sides by Austrians and Germans, have been able to maintain their strength at all points and to throw in new troops where they were necessary. As the result the Austro-German plan of compelling them to weaken their center by attacking the two ends of the Russian line has failed.

The Russian line has been forced from East Prussia and Bukovina, they have been able to make a stand, and when reinforcements delivered counter-attacks which apparently are making some headway.

The only activity of any importance in the west is in the Champagne district, where the French continue their offensive and where the fighting, according to the German report, has been quite steady and in the country to the north of Verdun where there have been heavy artillery engagements, in which the French claim to have done damage to German guns and encampments. French airmen have been dropping bombs on Metz.

Premier Asquith, England's Man of the Hour



LA VETA STRIKERS
FOUND NOT GUILTY

WESTERN PACIFIC IS
TO BE REORGANIZED

Four More Charges Against
Accused Men Remain
to Be Heard

Friendly Receivership Will Be
Asked by Rio Grande to
Adjust Affairs

PUEBLO, Feb. 27.—The La Veta murder trial reached a speedy conclusion in 20 minutes after the case had gone to the jury this afternoon. The first informal ballot resulted in a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

Four other indictments stand against each of the seven defendants. There was a sense of wild excitement in the courtroom when the verdict was announced. It was with difficulty that Judge Burke and three bailiffs were able to restore order. The audience made a rush to congratulate the winners and cheer them as they passed through the hall to the sheriff's office, where the names of Charles Sheppard and Charles and Dan Richards were identified.

At a night session of the court a long conference was held between counsel on both sides and Judge Burke. Rand was asked for George Zember and Judge Burke paid it at \$1,000 in one of the four 100 times remaining against him and his co-defendants. The other three in the case were released.

Four and a half hours' trial against the seven men resulted in three acquittals. The jury found the other four guilty of the murder of Harry Ryan, W. H. Whitton and R. C. Adams and one indictment in the murder of George Zember.

The following week arrangements were made with the Denver & Rio Grande and banking in order to file with the latter property in place at the disposal of the Western Pacific the proceeds of \$1,500,000. Denver & Rio Grande new issue of 10 per cent gold bonds was used. This money was used to improve the Western Pacific's main line at and around Sacramento.

Condition Well Known.

Western Pacific's capital stock amounts to \$75,000,000 of which the Denver & Rio Grande railroad owns \$50,000,000.

Its bonded debt includes \$10,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds and \$25,000,000 of second mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds.

The fate of the Western Pacific road, except little surface in financial circles where its present condition was a matter of general knowledge.

Thomas I. Hubbard, Jr., special agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company, issued a statement in part as follows:

"The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company has for a number of days been in conference with representatives of the large holding interests. These conferences have now reached a point at which everyone feels confident that a harmonious outcome is practically assured."

A concrete plan is in course of preparation and will be announced as soon as it has been approved by all of the interests that have been in conference, probably very near at hand.

Chadwick said that if a receivership for the Western Pacific was declared upon, it would be of a character friendly to the various interests involved.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMADA
PENETRATES DARDANELLES

Great Warships Pound Inner Forts With Powerful Guns, Knocking at Very Door of Constantinople; Turks Fleeing Capital

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(Sunday)—Twenty-eight warships of the allied fleet entered the Dardanelles at noon Saturday and bombarded the inner forts, according to a dispatch from the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The message adds that a battleship bombarded a Turkish camp on the Gulf of Cerros.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(Sunday)—"There is a panic in Constantinople and many inhabitants are leaving," says the Athens correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch. "Internal trouble is imminent. The cabinet has decided to transfer the seat of government to Broussa, Asia Minor."

LONDON, Feb. 27.—After having completed the destruction of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the allied fleet of British and French warships, the greatest that has ever been in action, is now attacking the inner forts, which heretofore have stood between Turkey and invasion by the sea.

Apparently the outer forts could not withstand a great bombardment, and when they had been leveled and deserted by their defenders, men were landed from the ships to complete the work of demolition, while mine sweepers cleared a passage for ships into the straits.

More serious work is now ahead, for the all-important fortifications at Kild Bahr and Chanak guard the narrowest part of the straits, which the fleet is now approaching. There is no doubt, however, that the allied commanders have instructions to make their way to Constantinople in spite of obstacles, and have been supplied with the best means for carrying out these orders.

A complete list of the ships engaged is not available, but reports from Athens and other points say that 20 large vessels are taking part and the reports issued tonight by the British admiralty up to Friday night mentions no less than 10 of these. Previous reports mentioned others that were not engaged on Thursday or Friday, the period covered by the admiralty statement.

Great Ship Leads Fleet.

At the head of the fleet is the Queen Elizabeth, one of England's super-dreadnoughts which has been commissioned since the war began and which mounts eight 15 inch guns. The Queen Elizabeth took part in the bombardment so that for the first time these monster weapons have been used and, according to the admiralty report, they did their work with great accuracy.

Other ships which assisted in shelling the outer forts were the British battleship Agamemnon which was struck by a Turkish shell and had three men killed and five wounded. The British battleships Irresistible, Vanguard, Cornwallis, Albion and Majestic each of which carries four 12-inch guns and the Triumph which has four 10-inch guns and the French battleships Gaulois, Suffren and Charles Martel each of which carries four 12-inch guns.

Other vessels in the fleet are the French battleship Bayard and one or two British cruisers.

URGES PASSAGE OF
INDUSTRIAL BILL BY
STATE LEGISLATURE

C. P. Dodge Says Good Legislation Should Not Be Lost Because of Politics

In a letter yesterday to the Rocky Mountain News, Clarence P. Dodge, chairman of the Progressive party of Colorado, expresses his hearty approval of an editorial printed in the News, February 25, under the heading, "Must There Be An Appeal?" and urges the passage by the state legislature of the industrial commission bill. The letter is as follows:

Denver, February 27, 1914.

Editor Rocky Mountain News.

Dear Sir: Your editorial "Must There Be An Appeal" which appeared in your edition of February 25, should meet with the hearty approval of all citizens who are working for a more just and efficient government in Colorado. This is not the time to play politics. Last November the people decided upon the men and women they wished to hold office for the coming two years, and now to allow disappointment and bitterness to play an important part in destroying good legislation for purely political reasons is disloyal to the state of Colorado and should be denounced by Democrats, Progressives and Republicans alike.

The industrial commission bill, now before the general assembly, has become a political football. Certain so-called statesmen in the upper house are resorting to their old well known tactics and the merits of the bill have been lost sight of leaving it to the tender mercies of those who wish to gain only political advantage.

Hopes Measure Will Pass.

This is a measure that should pass. It does not matter that it is a Republican measure which, if successful, would bring credit to the party in power. The important part is that the state is at a critical moment in her industrial history and needs this legislation. The bill is not perfect and doubtless can and should be improved. But after all that is wanted is an opening wedge in a earnest endeavor to bring about a more sympathetic cooperation between employers and employees in this state.

The measure is a Colorado one and should work on every legitimate way to state government. It is a measure which is an effort to get this industrial bill passed in the most effective form. It is truly progressive legislation and as Progressives should be the first to work for it, for the principles we believe in are no matter under what banner they may be advanced.

In regard to those who are afraid that Mr. Barnes is allowed to have entered into agreements with others with his knowledge entered into legislative action which should be favored or opposed as it would affect the popular interests of such constituents, Mr. Barnes said it was during 1908 and prior to September 23, 1914. He gave the names of the parties with whom such alleged agreements were entered into as Anthony J. A. Life Insurance company and the Reliable Life Insurance company of New York.

ROOSEVELT REPLIES
TO BARNES' CHARGE

Gives Names and Dates in Defense of Libel Suit by Former Boss

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The local attacks of The Los Angeles on the local edition brought against the former president by William Barnes in part today. Barnes' charge of the bill of particulars which Colonel Roosevelt has filed in reply to Mr. Barnes' demand.

Mr. Barnes called for a specification of the several matters in regard to which the administration of the state government of New York has been insufficient, wasteful and in some instances corrupt.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that the particulars referred to are the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. He bases his information on an editorial published in Mr. Barnes' newspaper and also on the platform adopted by the Republicans in the last state campaign which charges the Democrats with gross abuses in administration and legislation during the four years they were in power.

Specifications are given by Colonel Roosevelt to the charge that from 1912 to 1914 there had been cooperation between the Democratic and Republican organizations with regard to legislation.

In answer to requests for names of political leaders who are alleged to have been in the train with the law, Mr. Roosevelt named Mr. Barnes among them.

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CRIPPLE CREEK INSPECTORS HAVE BEEN
SHOWN THAT CAMP IS WORLD'S GREATEST

Tour of Gold Mines Furnishes Ample Proof That Tales of Underground Wealth Have Not Been Exaggerated

By T. W. ROSS

There is a creek in the Colorado Rockies, about 10 miles from the town of Cripple Creek, which is the source of the world's greatest supply of gold. The creek is called Cripple Creek and it is the source of the world's greatest supply of gold. The creek is called Cripple Creek and it is the source of the world's greatest supply of gold.

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CRIPPLE CREEK INSPECTORS HAVE BEEN SHOWN THAT CAMP IS WORLD'S GREATEST

(Continued From Page One)

must have lots of power and a driver capable of making hairpin and W turns that require a cool head and a practiced hand.

The visit to the mill of the Portland company, where are running \$2 a ton in treated as a handsome profit, netting the company between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a month after one had inspected the highest of high grades in the Cripple Creek district. While the Portland mill is not the largest of its kind it is noted throughout the mining world for its efficiency in handling rock that even five years ago was considered as unprofitable that it became a drawback to many mines in the opening up of new and richer veins. Because of their mill the Portland men do a great deal of drifting up and drifting through low grade ore and pay handsomely for the work in getting to the richer rock.

When the rock enters the mill it is ground in huge bins until it is fine enough to make a pulp when mixed with water. Then through the alchemy of the cyanide process it passes through agitators over quivering tables that separate the concentrates from the pulp which is filtered until the solution contains no mineral but gold. Then it is precipitated onto zinc and finally taken out in a black form. Black gold it is containing considerable zinc. This product is packed in cans and sent to the Colorado Springs mill for refining. There is no refining done in the Cripple Creek district. The mill has the capacity of handling about 500 tons a day. The concentrates which cannot be treated except by smelting are shipped to a smelter where an entirely different process brings out the metal.

Cripple Creek Ranks First

Following their visit to the mines

MINER AND SON KILLED BY ROCK FALL IN AJAX

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 27.—Joseph Lewis 52 and Joseph F. Lewis, Jr., 24, his son were killed today in the Ajax mine near here by a fall of rock. A search for the missing miners when they failed to appear resulted late tonight in the discovery of the bodies wedged under a heavy fall of rocks. It will require several hours to extricate the bodies.

LAWYER EXONERATED OF "WEEPING EYE" FRAUD

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—A G. Reilly, an attorney, charged with complicity in an alleged \$100,000 "weeping eye" accident insurance fraud attributed to Joseph H. N. Wilson, was exonerated today by the district attorney. Reilly had represented Wilson in a suit against an insurance company. Dr. George B. Rowell against whom charges also were filed in the same connection was released on \$2,500 bail. Wilson, who is in jail, is alleged to have used a chronically inflamed eye to mislead a client insurance companies.

TRIAL OF DR. NOBLE TOMORROW MAY END

DENVER, Feb. 27.—The defense in the trial of Dr. F. W. Noble charged with having caused the death of Ruth Merriweather through an illegal operation presented technical testimony today in an effort to substantiate the claim of Dr. Noble that the alleged operation had been performed by an unskilled person and that the defendant had merely treated the young woman in an effort to save her life. The case probably will not be given to the jury until late Monday.

GENERAL DUPONT SELLS POWER WORKS

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27.—Gen. T. G. Dupont, president of the Dupont Powder company, has sold his holdings in the company. It was learned tonight to a syndicate headed by Pierre S. DuPont who has been a long president of the company during the greater part of the last seven years. The price paid is said to have been a net \$20,000,000.

AMERICAN STEAMER IN FROM BREMEN WITH MERCHANDISE

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The American steamer City of Memphis reached New York today from Bremen with a cargo of 400 tons of assorted German merchandise. The steamer sailed on the outward voyage from Norfolk with a cargo of nearly 5,000 bags of cotton. The steamer was delayed by sales and heavy seas.

GEORGE LAWLEY, NOTED YACHT BUILDER, IS DEAD

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—George Lawley, founder of the yacht-building firm which bears his name, died at his home tonight. He was 92 years old. The funeral will be held at the First Baptist church, the Max Lower and the volunteer association under Mr. Lawley's patronage.

WOMAN ADMITS KILLING HUSBAND IN SELF DEFENSE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—It was found that a wealthy farmer was shot and killed here tonight in a quarrel with his wife.

TRIAL OF BOULDER POLICE FOR MURDER BEGINS MONDAY

BOULDER, Feb. 27.—The trial of Dr. A. R. Rees on the charge of killing W. H. Hopkins on Jan. 22 will begin here Monday, according to an announcement by the 12 jurists today.

The boosters were taken to the like club in Victor where a banquet furnished by the boosters met of that city kept them busy two hours. The stories that went the rounds of the banquet hall brought gold mining experience from men who have been in almost every gold camp in the world. The Rand Goldfield (California), Leadville (Gipps county), Colorado, Fairbridge (Gipps county), and even Australia offered their tales and all agreed that Cripple Creek must be given the title as the most wonderful in the world.

State Commissioner of Mines, Henehan and Dr. Haldine, president of the Colorado School of Mines, told from the standpoint of the expert what Cripple Creek offered and both stated that the day has come when the Cripple Creek district with its rich values at low levels and its profitable treatment of the almost inexhaustible supply of low grade ore offers to Colorado a never-ending source of production. While the day was here yesterday, yesterday was devoted to the discussion and an expert in the process whereby its huge deposits in the district can be made to yield high profits when treated by the process used by the Portland.

Lawrence B. Gray, a Colorado Springs mining expert and Charles F. Reilly spoke in behalf of Cripple Creek while W. B. Stearns, a representative of the Portland company, spoke for that city. Nelson Erickson, owner of the LaCle sampler and lessee of the Blue Bird mine, presided at the banquet. The men added by a lively orchestra kept the ball rolling with popular selections and the visitors cheered Victor and Cripple Creek to the echo and climbed aboard the special train and returned to Colorado Springs.

Excursion Genuine Success

The purposes of the trip educational and entertainment were fulfilled. Cripple Creek and Victor are feeling better today and the state is going to know more about the district than ever before.

Just after midnight Friday night charges of high-grading were made against H. M. Meekins who took motion pictures of the trip and L. A. Davis of the Silver Gull. Mr. Meekins of Cripple Creek and the entire police department of three men placed the two men under arrest and put them in jail. They were released in a few minutes. Other amusing incidents such as a certain man making three after-dinner speeches in an evening another rolling down one of the hills could be told but they are better served for the time. Then the trip will be another such trip which may be next year as it is planned to be held on the return to Colorado Springs last evening.

Wickersham Opposes Extended Litigation and Court Reforms

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Abraham Lincoln, grand father of the nation from reasonable search and seizure and of the privilege of a self defense, testified against a self defense provided by George W. Wickersham, former United States attorney general in a speech at the twenty-seventh annual dinner of the New York chapter of the University of Pennsylvania. The speaker contrasted the English and the American jury systems. The latter, he added.

"I feel that a man should be left to only one appeal to the highest court. Some provision should be made to restrict the time that a litigant may spend in court before his decision is finally announced."

ALLIES SOON TO BEGIN BLOCKADE OF GERMAN COAST

(Continued From Page One)

From London it was learned that neutral governments had been notified by Great Britain and her allies that a general blockade of German ports would be declared next week. Press dispatches to that effect aroused wide interest in official and diplomatic circles here, even as to the probable course of the United States.

Authorities on international law agree that a belligerent has the right to blockade an enemy's ports with a competent force and that neutrals are bound to respect that right. They divide such blockades into two classes: simple and double. The latter is the one which is declared as being the investment is not only a public establishment but also a public institution of the government or officers of state declaring the blockade.

Such a port or ports, it is added, is the same as a belligerent is considered a belligerent in a neutral state. A belligerent is considered a belligerent in a neutral state. A belligerent is considered a belligerent in a neutral state.

DATE OF DECREE IMPARTANT The date of the decree of the blockade is of the utmost importance and a belligerent is considered a belligerent in a neutral state.



The Latest Vogue in Spring Apparel

NEW SUITS NEW DRESSES NEW COATS AND NEW SKIRTS

Come tumbling out of their boxes every day now.

Something for every taste and every purse.

The new assortments include the most approved designs, fabrics and colors, fully representing the new fashions, and each garment carefully selected to meet the requirements of the spring and summer wardrobe. And a strong feature of this spring showing is the moderate prices. May we have the pleasure of showing you at an early date?

Millinery

Our Millinery Workroom will open Monday, March 1, under the supervision of Mrs. Rex, who comes to us highly recommended by Eastern wholesale houses, and, with our large, well selected stock of Hats, Flowers and Millinery Novelties, we predict a bright future for this department.

Display week announced later.

Dress Goods Department

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

\$2.50 Broadcloth, Monday, \$1.89

52 inch Broadcloth, black, gray and blue.

\$2.00 Broadcloth, Monday, \$1.49

52-inch Broadcloth, blue, red, green, black, tan and brown.

\$1.25 Broadcloth, Monday, 89c

52 inch Broadcloth, red, navy, brown, smoke, black, copenhagen and green.

Wash Goods Department

First showing of all the new Wash Fabrics for Spring 1915. Voiles, Crepes, Tissues, Flaxons, Ray Brilliant, Printed Silks, Rice Voiles and Crepe de Chines.

40-inch Fancy Printed Crepe de Chines	50c
36-inch Fancy Printed Silks, neat patterns	50c
36-inch Fancy Rice Voiles, small figures	36c
27-inch Embroidered Lace Voiles	35c
30-inch Kimono Crepes, neat patterns	25c
30-inch Egyptian Tissues, stripes and checks	25c
30-inch Fancy Flaxons, pretty designs	15c
27-inch Lace Stripe Voiles	10c
27-inch Fancy Elnor Voiles	15c
36-inch Fancy Printed Crepes, neat patterns	35c
30-inch Costume Crepes, all new patterns	25c
Luna Lawns, the sheer lawns equal to linen	15c, 25c, 35c and 40c

COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 SOUTH TEJON STREET

FROM LUKE WARM TO RED HOT GORTON'S QUITTING BUSINESS SALE 1150 TEJON

Always Pleased

We are always pleased to have our customers and others visit our new plant and see for themselves how their linen is handled. We have no secrets and all of our methods are fully explained.

The Pearl Laundry

The Laundry That Uses Ivory Soap

329-331 N. TEJON ST.
PHONES M. 1085-1086

We Give Dunlap Pony Coupons.

I WILL PROVE TO YOU

beyond doubt that better Eyes Glasses than "Luna Glasses" are not to be had.

Eyes Examined Lenses Ground

GEO. LOME LING, Optometrist.
20 S. TEJON ST.
(Over Woolworth's 10c Store)

MINE WORKERS MUST SERVE OUT PRISON SENTENCES

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 27.—The state supreme court held today that Michael (Muckie) McDonald, Joseph Bradley, Owen Smith and William Winchester mine workers leaders, must serve the prison terms imposed on them for their participation in the labor troubles at Butte last summer.

The defense in its appeal contended that the men were not guilty of kidnapping as alleged in the indictment because of the omission of the qualifying word "secretly."

ATTENDANCE AT FAIR FOR FIRST WEEK 619,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The attendance at the Panama Pacific International exposition for its first week was officially announced today as 619,000, a daily average of 88,425. According to the official statement the attendance at the Chicago exposition for the same period was 55,005 and at St. Louis 25,144.

Sale of Bear Brand Yarns Continued

8-fold yarn, 10c per skein, \$1.50 pound.

Just the thing for baby afghans.

Pillow Scarfs and Centers for \$1.00	See our new card to wear	Boys' 12 1/2	Boys' 12 1/2
Pillow Scarfs and Centers, 15c 2 or 25c	See our new card to wear	Boys' 12 1/2	Boys' 12 1/2
Baby Bonnets, 12c 1 or 15c	See our new card to wear	Boys' 12 1/2	Boys' 12 1/2
Baby Bonnets, 12c 1 or 15c	See our new card to wear	Boys' 12 1/2	Boys' 12 1/2

Hunt & Van Nice
ART BLDG. 11 North Tejon

usally can be further elaborated upon. The suggested articles which might become the subject of six pages or a whole page, which are not taken out in the press for the superfluous agencies certified to by the United States government, the destruction of impure foodstuffs to the detriment of the population of belligerents. The other two articles deal with the removal of floating mines and the annihilation of submarine attacks on merchant vessels. The text is comparatively brief.

TURKS ARE VICTORIOUS IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The Russian government has received news from the Caucasus that the Turkish forces have been victorious in the Transcaucasus. The Russian forces have been defeated in the Caucasus. The Russian forces have been defeated in the Caucasus.

"Trade With the Boys"

"Sales" in the clothing line are supposed to be over now. March first ushers in Spring. Step into any of the stocks "cleaned" of winter goods by a marvelous gift-to-the-public "Sale."

You'll find left a wonderful bunch of winter culls for which you'll be asked full price again next fall.

Spring lines you'll find just as clogged with a year ago's culls, in spite of "Sales."

Here are bright, clean patterns and exclusively Stratford matched backs.

We consider it a privilege to demonstrate Stratford clothes.

Stratford Clothes

110 East Pikes Peak

If you want to make \$11. or 16.50 buy a lot of extra clothes value, here's your chance! That's our final clearance prices on suits broken lines of overcoats are half price.

\$11.00 choice of the house \$16.50, \$18.50 and \$22.50 Suits. Blues and blacks included.

\$16.50 buys any Hirsh-Wickwire or Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat worth \$25 or \$27.50.

1/2 Price on broken lines of Overcoats, in good styles and fabrics. Many light weights.

HUB
CLOTHING COMPANY
8 AND 10 S. TEJON ST.

ROCK ISLAND IN BETTER SHAPE THAN EVER—MUDGE

Investigation into Road's Affairs Concluded, but No Report Will Be Made Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Inquiry into the affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company and its allied corporations by the Interstate Commerce commission came to an end today, but with no possibility that any report to congress on the resolution calling for the investigation can be made at this session. Counsel for the railroad agreed to submit by March 20, abstracts of the evidence offered presenting their view of the facts brought out. Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the commission, who has conducted the inquiry, will present similar statements, but it is improbable that the commission's findings will be made known before congress is again assembled and the formal report is made.

Henry U. Mudge, president of the Rock Island operating company, the earnings of which were said in testimony to be the only value behind the securities of the two holding companies, organized by the Leeds-Road group, which acquired control of the Rock Island in 1901, was the chief witness today for the railroad. His testimony dealt almost entirely with the present physical condition of the system, which he described to be better than at any time in its history.

James Speyer, head of the New York banking house of Speyer and company, made a voluntary statement before the interstate commerce commission of his firm's dealings with the Rock Island system during the period of its history under investigation. The firm never had occupied the position of fiscal agent for the railroad, he said, but acting as a principal, had bought and resold, between 1901 and 1912, securities of the Rock Island company itself of some \$170,000,000 face value. The total profit on these transactions for his firm, Speyer said, was \$1,028,743, or 1.2 percent. Not all of the firm's transactions in Rock Island securities had resulted in profits, Speyer added.

At no time, Speyer said, had his firm handled any securities of the Rock Island holding companies organized by the Leeds-Road group.

Mr. Speyer volunteered his statement after chief counsel Folk had completed his cross-examination of the commission direct case and the testimony of Eugene Mills, a former officer of the Rock Island Railway company, and of the New York banking company.

Mr. Mills said he had no personal knowledge of the various payments in stock or bonds, in addition to salary made to various officers of the Rock Island system.

CARLSON DISAPPOINTED ABOUT INDUSTRIAL BILL

Opposes Attempts to Discredit Administration, He Says; Condemns Senators

DENVER, Feb. 27.—Governor George A. Carlson today issued a formal statement voicing his disappointment in the action of certain members of the senate last night in regard to the compensation and industrial law. The governor referred to the action by which Democratic senators, aided by W. J. Candlish, Republican, voted to send the industrial relations commission bill to a committee "for revision."

"If they had opposed the compensation and industrial bill upon the ground of principle," says the governor, "I would have much more hope for them, but when many of these senators agree that what we are trying to do is for the good of the state, and they oppose, obstruct and seek to discredit simply to discredit the administration, I am forced to conclude that their patriotism is at a low ebb."

Continuing, he said: "As governor I must condemn senators who, for partisan reasons alone, make an unholy alliance with the avowed enemies of the compensation law and seek to obstruct and destroy what the administration is endeavoring to do."

The governor says his administration must conduct the state government on more than a quarter of a million dollars loss in the next two years, but the Democrats used in the last session. He refers to the industrial situation and points out that in the last two years \$678,825.71 of bonds have been issued out of the school fund of this state and capital and labor have wasted nearly \$7,000,000 and many lives in an industrial conflict. The governor declares that conflict due to partisanship in refusing "to search out a common ground on which labor and capital might live and work in harmony and peace."

RUDOLPH BERGER, THE AUSTRIAN TENOR, DIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Rudolph Berger, the Austrian tenor, who has been singing at the Metropolitan Opera house, died suddenly from paralysis of the heart tonight at his apartment.

A physician had been summoned by a neighbor to ascertain the singer's condition. While there, and Madame Berger, the tenor's wife, were talking with him he died. He was about 40 years old.

The tenor had been ill from muscular rheumatism for several days but his condition was not supposed to be critical.

UTE TO LEAD POSSE TO OLD POLK'S LAIR

Will Avenge Death of His Brother by Hostile Band of Indians

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 27.—Because Chief Polk killed his brother Thursday night, Dutchy, a Ute Indian, is on his way to Bluff to lead Marshal Nichols' posse to the hiding place of Polk and Powsy, according to a special dispatch to the Deseret News from Bluff today. William Reed of Mexican Hat, 20 miles west of Bluff, telephoned to Bluff that Dutchy was coming and warned the guard.

Bluff men do not shoot the Indians. Marshals Nichols and Powsy have met Dutchy, and expect to utilize the Indian services, as he is said to be fully advised as to the hiding place used by the hostiles.

Dutchy says his brother, whose name Reed did not recall, was killed by Polk and the widow escaped from the hostile camp that night, crossing the San Juan river in the darkness to take the news to Dutchy. Dutchy, who had taken no active part in the situation until then, is reported as desirous to avenge his brother's murder by leading the white men to Polk's camp and, if possible, to accomplish the death of Polk.

It is believed here that the reported killing of the Indian, Scotty by (Old Posey) has become confused with the killing of Dutchy's brother by Polk. Dutchy is expected to reach Bluff today, although he may encounter difficulties, as his most direct route is through the country occupied by the hostiles.

The friendly Indians, who were found destitute north of Bluff, will be started for the Ute reservation in Colorado today.

The Indians and the Mexican who have been taken prisoner at Bluff, will be taken as far as Grayson today on their way to Salt Lake City to await trial.

Art Treasures in Belgium Little Damaged by War

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The wireless to Savoy. The Overseas News agency tonight gave out the following items: At a meeting of the budget committee of the Prussian diet today, the minister of public instruction stated that upon the request of the governor general of Belgium, a committee was sent to that country for an investigation of the present condition of the art treasures. The committee reported that the destruction was insignificant. All the damage can be repaired and the Belgium museums, opened to the public as in times of peace. A similar investigation of the occupied parts of northern France is planned.

An exhibition of art works provided by Belgians who remained at home has been held in the Salon des Beaux Arts, in Brussels. Pictures bearing the names of the last Belgian artists were displayed. The first picture sold was bought by a German.

A public insurance institution in Berlin has subscribed \$2,500,000 to the war loan.

The municipality of Treggio, reports that since last November, when it had to pay \$2,000,000 to the United States government, employment has increased so that 350 marks per week now suffices.

NEW YORK LAWYERS ASK PART OF LONDONER ESTATE

DENVER, Feb. 27.—F. E. Hovey and James F. Hovey, New York lawyers, claiming to own a one-third interest in the estate of the late Wolfe Londoner, pioneer Denver merchant, today filed a petition in the county court charging Mrs. Frances A. Londoner, widow and administratrix, with contempt. The petition alleges that Mrs. Londoner has been squandering and misapplying funds of the estate. County Judge Rosenberg issued a citation ordering Mrs. Londoner to appear before him March 24.

The claim of Hovey and Pennell is based upon the alleged purchase of the interest of Herbert Londoner, a son of the deceased. The claim is in litigation. Mrs. Londoner, alleging that her husband was not entitled to a share in the estate.

HEAD OF GREEK-SYRIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA DIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Reuben H. Hovey, head of the Greek-Syrian church in America, died today at his home in Brooklyn at 84 years of age.

Mr. Hovey was the first and only Greek-Syrian bishop to be ordained in America. He came here in 1835 as head of the mission organization of the church and in 1864 was elevated to the bishopric by order of the holy synod in Russia. He had been honored with several decorations from the emperor of Russia.

WOULD HAVE U. S. STOP PRACTICES OF ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A resolution demanding that Great Britain discontinue within 60 days practices which it declares are injurious to the peace and safety of the United States, was introduced in the house today by Representative Patrick of Massachusetts. The resolution would direct the president to give Great Britain 60 days notice for the cessation of such acts. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

PEORIA HAS \$300,000 FIRE

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 27.—Fire starting late today destroyed the old Y. M. C. A. building here and the small Hamilton building adjacent. The Graceland hotel was damaged, as were a drug store and three other buildings along Main street. The total loss is placed at \$300,000.

PLANS FOR EXTRA SESSION GIVEN UP

Congress May Be Convened Next October, Before Regular Session Begins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Plans for an extra session of congress to ratify treaties and confirm nominations immediately after March 5 have been abandoned. The foremost of possibilities being considered today was an extra session beginning probably on October 1, two months earlier than the Sixty-fourth congress would ordinarily assemble.

Favorable action was taken today by the senate interstate commerce committee on all of President Wilson's nominations to the federal trade commission except George Hughes, that removed one remote possibility of an extra session in March and the determined announcement of Republicans that they would fight the "atomium" treaty all summer, if necessary, probably was another deciding factor.

Both houses continued today and tomorrow on appropriation bills and conference reports. There is every prospect that all would be completed by March 4, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, for which a joint resolution appropriating a lump sum to be expended by the war department probably will be substituted.

Tonight Republican senators gave a farewell dinner to their colleagues who retire March 4.

SCHMIDT AND CAPLAN IN LOS ANGELES JAIL

Darrow Probably Will Defend Last of Dynamiters; Labor to Support Men

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—Cells in the county jail which held Otis E. McManis and the two McNamara brothers four years ago were occupied tonight by M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, alleged to be the last of the five men who actively participated in the conspiracy to dynamite the Los Angeles Times building in 1910.

Schmidt arrived today from New York and Caplan from Port Orchard, Wash., where they were captured. Both will be arraigned Monday or Tuesday on indictments charging them with murder in connection with the Times tragedy. Otis McManis, who won freedom by confessing and turning state's evidence in the trial of the McNamaras in 1911, is expected to appear as a witness against them.

Anton Johannsen, an organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was the first to call on the prisoners. After a conference with Schmidt, Johannsen declared organized labor would support the accused men with every available means.

Schmidt sent a telegram today to his sister, Katherine Schmidt, in Chicago, that he would meet her at the San Francisco fair. The message was addressed in care of Clarence Darrow, who was chief counsel for the McNamaras.

BECKER CONVICTED AS RESULT OF PERSECUTION, CONTENTS HIS COUNSEL

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arguments to be presented to the court of appeals in the effort to obtain a third trial for Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant convicted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, were made public today in a brief filed with the district attorney by Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel.

Becker's lawyers base their brief for a third trial chiefly upon the following contentions and allegations:

That Becker's guilt was not established beyond a reasonable doubt.

That his conviction "was brought about by newspaper clamor, the zeal of the prosecutor and natural desire of the actual murderers for self-preservation."

That the testimony of Jack Rose, one of the chief witnesses for the state, was untruthfully false.

That Becker's attorneys were not permitted to introduce at the second trial the written confession of Frank Christel, known as "Dago Frank," one of the four gunmen electrocuted for the murder.

Testimony of several other witnesses, including Charles R. Pitt, Jr., Becker's former steel patron, and Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, widow of "Lefty" Rosenberg, one of the gunmen executed for the murder, is asserted.

"77" For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

Not a lozenge, not a cough drop, not simply something to allay the local irritation—but a seriously thought out, long tried, well proven prescription of a physician, formerly Professor of Medical Practice in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

PEORIA HAS \$300,000 FIRE

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 27.—Fire starting late today destroyed the old Y. M. C. A. building here and the small Hamilton building adjacent. The Graceland hotel was damaged, as were a drug store and three other buildings along Main street. The total loss is placed at \$300,000.

WOULD PERMIT LIMITED SALE OF INTOXICANTS

DENVER, Feb. 27.—The conference committee considering the temperance bill, it was intimated today, had practically reached an agreement under which the bill is to be returned to the senate and house in much the same form as it passed the senate. It is understood that the bill would permit the sale of four ounces of liquor to a traveler's prescription, and that it would permit the sale of one ounce of whiskey to a traveler's prescription. The conference report probably will be taken up Monday.

REFORMERS TO HOLD 1915 MEETING IN CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The meeting of the National Association of Improved Order of F. O. O. I. was called for the 1915 convention of 1915 at Chicago, Feb. 27-28-29.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMADA PENETRATES DARDANELLES

(Continued From Page One.)

The fire in reply was ineffective. After being shelled from inside the straits, the enemy retired from the forts at the entrance and, during the afternoon, demolishing batteries were loaded at Kum Kale and Sedd-el-Bahr, from the Vengeance and Irresistible. Forts A, B and C were then completely and Fort D was partially demolished.

The enemy encountered in Kum Kale were driven out over the Menderes bridge, which was partially destroyed. Two new four-inch guns, concealed near the tomb of Achilles, were also destroyed and four Nordenfietz covering the entrance were destroyed. Our casualties on the twenty-sixth were one killed and three wounded.

Correspondent Describes Battle. BERLIN, Feb. 27 (via London).—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tagesspiegel who witnessed the bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles by the British and French fleets sends a dispatch, dated noon February 28, as follows:

"Four hostile warships appeared at 8 o'clock this morning before the entrance, but the fire against the outer forts was weak. The enemy's mine sweeping vessels could clearly be seen among the big armored ships. Nothing noteworthy happened up to 9 o'clock.

"The bombardment yesterday lasted fully eight hours. The Anglo-French ships bombarded almost uninterruptedly the outer forts Orkanieh (Orkanieh) and Kum Kale on the Asiatic side and Erthokrol and Sedd-el-Bahr on the European side, but were unable to silence completely any of them although the ships finally approached within short range of the forts and showered them with shells from their heavy artillery. Sedd-el-Bahr and Kum Kale particularly were subjected to a most violent fire.

"In the afternoon, I rode with a Turkish brigade commander to Kum Kale and from a distance of half a mile watched the gallant fight of the forts until evening. For hours the flashes from the 11 hostile warships which lay at short intervals before the entrance to the straits could be plainly seen with the naked eye.

"The Turkish losses were remarkably small. There were a dozen dead in Sedd-el-Bahr and Kum Kale. The fire from the forts scored good successes. Several hostile warships, including the Agamemnon (a British battleship) were severely damaged. One ship is reported to have caught fire.

The former German steamer Dacia, now under the American flag, laden with cotton for Germany, has been taken by a French cruiser in the English channel and diverted to a French port. Speculation, which has been rife regarding the whereabouts of the Dacia, and what action the allies intended to take, has now temporarily been set at rest.

Neutral countries have been advised by Great Britain and her allies that they hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping to and from Germany, and to and from the countries, allies, with Germany. This action will be publicly announced next week, and it is explained that it is due to the German submarine attacks. The terms of the declaration are general, no special articles of commerce being mentioned.

Russia, according to official announcement from Petrograd, has recaptured the important town of Przrasnyz, to the north of Warsaw, which a few days ago it was thought Germany would use as a base for operations against the Polish capital. The official statement from Russian headquarters speaks of important operations in this territory, where it is averred the Russian offensive has been vigorously pursued with the German retreat a "spreading over a constantly widening front."

In the western zone the French have made progress in the neighborhood of Mesnil les Hurdis in the Champagne district, where about a third of a mile of German trenches have fallen into their hands.

It is understood that the allied fleet now pounding at the Dardanelles is under instructions to proceed into the Sea of Marmora and thence to Constantinople. Twenty warships are believed to be engaged in the shelling operations, while dispatches declare a panic prevails at Constantinople.

The German federal council has adopted the preliminary budget estimates, which include \$2,510,500,000 for extraordinary purposes. This amount is for carrying on the war. Almost all of this amount will be raised by loans. The estimate of ordinary expenditures is \$430,750,000.

Admiral von Pohl, chief of the German admiralty staff, has been elected a successor to Admiral von Ingenohl.

Embassies Are Alarmed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by the Anglo-French fleet has caused a prebension in Constantinople, according to advices to Washington, and the Ottoman government is considering removing the seat of government to Souda, opposite Constantinople, on the Asiatic side of the straits of Bosphorus.

The approach of the allied forces has caused some of the foreign embassies and legations to ask for instructions in case the Turkish government moves, but Ambassador Morgenstern, it is understood, has decided to remain in Constantinople unless otherwise instructed. Some departments of the Turkish government, it is said, will remain in Constantinople even if the others go.

Losses to Allies Small. PARIS, Feb. 27.—The ministry of marine has issued the following statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles:

"The Anglo-French fleet continued methodically during February 26 the operation of forcing the Dardanelles. The mine dragging was effected without incident up to four miles from the entrance. Three battleships advanced in the strait as far as the limit of the dragging operations and successfully bombarded the batteries, while a detachment which landed finished the demolition of the four forts which had been cannonaded and reduced the day before.

"The loss of the combined fleet in this operation was insignificant, one man being killed and three injured."

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD (via London), Feb. 27.—The following official communication from headquarters was issued tonight:

"During February 26, the Germans appeared to pass to the defensive along the whole front. On the left bank of the Nieman, on the roads to Symno and Sorey, there have been actions following the progress of our advance guard.

"North of Grodno the battle has been limited to an intense fire by the enemy. At the village of Tcharnevo, a German battalion, with sappers, advanced toward the Roub valley. Our artillery, seizing the moment when part of the column had crossed to our bank, almost annihilated it. The survivors, consisting of five officers and a few soldiers, were made prisoners.

"The guns of the fortress of Ossowetz are successfully engaging the enemy's heavy batteries, which include 11-inch and 12-inch mortars.

"Our offensive at Przrasnyz has been vigorously pursued. We have recaptured the town of Przrasnyz, which the Germans had temporarily occupied.

"The German retreat is spreading over a constantly widening front at some points assuming the character of a disorderly flight.

"The prisoners we have taken up to the present number 40 officers and 300 soldiers; our captures are constantly increasing. The enemy continues in pursuit of the retreating Germans.

"There has been no change in the left bank of the Vistula on the Dnieper river or in the Carpathians.

"In eastern Galicia, in the Rosnaw district, we have repulsed desperate Austrian attacks and captured in the last five days 19 officers and 1,592 soldiers, taking also five machine guns."

French Statement

PARIS (via London), Feb. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the dunes near Lombarczyk, one of our patrols captured a German trench, killed the occupants and took a machine gun.

"In Champagne, our progress of 500 yards, according to the latest reports, has made us masters of 500 meters of German trenches where we made about 100 prisoners and captured two machine guns and one quick firing. This attack was brilliantly carried out with the bayonet.

"A strong German counter-attack was repulsed during the course of the day night. Today we made fresh progress to the west of Perthes and to the north of Beauregard. In Lorraine, at Lameuseville, near the forest of Darnay, a German attack was repulsed."

Austrian Statement

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (via London). The following Austrian official statement was given out here tonight:

"At some points on the Polish-Galician frontier there have been heavy artillery duels. The general situation in the Carpathians is unchanged. There has been vigorous fighting in the sector of Tarkuska and Wiszow.

"A fresh attack on our position in the Upper valley was repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy after bitter fighting in close quarters. The Ninth Finnish regiment left on our position 20 dead and at least an equal number of wounded. Seven hundred and thirty men of the regiment were taken prisoners, unharmed.

"The battles in southeastern Galicia continue with great obstinacy."

ODD UNIQUE ORIGINAL

TALLY CARDS
PLACE CARDS
SCORE PADS FOR ALL GAMES
GREETING CARDS
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

I have removed my stock from 27-29 E. Huerfano St. to 25 S. Tejon St., where I will be pleased to meet old as well as new customers.

W. K. Myer

25 S. Tejon St.

OPEN AT 9 A. M.

25 Sample Dresses

COME EARLY IF YOU WANT ONE

25 newest spring style Silk Poplin and French Serge Dresses, all shades, \$10 to \$15 values, Monday only.

\$6.45

M. A. Childs

125 S. TEJON ST.

ADOPTION OF COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM WOULD MEANS BIG IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Under Proposed Plan All Children Would Receive Equal Educational Advantages

That the "county unit" plan of supervision of the rural schools would place Colorado schools on an equal with any of the country was the opinion expressed by Mrs. J. H. Johnson Lewis, superintendent of the county schools of El Paso county. A bill is now pending in the state legislature, which, if passed, will provide for the institution of this plan.

Mrs. Lewis, together with practically every other county superintendent in the state, is advocating the "county unit" bill because she believes that conditions in the country districts would be greatly improved thereby. For the proposed plan will place every country school in El Paso county on an equal basis without regard to the assessed valuation of property in that district. Every child would receive equal educational advantages, a thing which is far from possible under the present system.

The schools supervised by Mrs. Lewis are, at the present time, in charge of school boards of three members each. These boards are elected and serve without pay. They have the power to hire whatever teachers they wish, buy any sort of school books they wish and furnish any kind of facilities. These country school boards fix the tax levy at whatever figure they wish, provided it does not exceed 10 mills on a full valuation.

In some of the schools, with a school assessment of the full 10 mills, it is only possible to conduct a six months term each year. In other districts the assessment is less than one mill, and revenue is secured sufficient for a nine months term, the purchase of first-class books and the employment of first-class teachers.

Many Systems in Operation.

In El Paso county today there are 52 different systems in operation in the rural schools. Fifty-three different school boards transact business in 53 different ways. The books vary, the teachers vary, in fact everything varies. In some districts, the taxpayer pays the highest rate of school taxation and gets the poorest advantages for his children. In other districts the taxpayer pays the lowest rate of school taxation and gets the best school advantages for his children.

The county unit plan is in operation in Utah and, according to reports, has proved very successful. There the country schools are each county is controlled by a board of five men. This board hires all teachers and secures inspectors of uniform ability if possible.

"With the county unit plan in operation, the schools of each county would be under one system," said Mrs. Lewis yesterday. "Everyone's taxes for school purposes would be equal and everyone's children would have an equal chance to obtain a common school education."

In some of the rural schools in El Paso county school is conducted but six months in the year. This is necessary because of lack of funds. Yet the assessment for school purposes is 10 mills. In the districts where the valuation is greater—principally those districts which contain railroad rights-of-way, telephone and telegraph lines and other corporation property—the children are given advantage, of better school facilities, a longer term and better equipment. These districts are divided by imaginary lines.

Would Group Smaller Schools.

"One of the greatest benefits to be gained through the county unit plan would be the employment of supervisors in such studies as writing, drawing and domestic science. At practically the same expense as is necessary at present, these added advantages could be had."

"Some of the smaller schools could be placed in one building, with two or three teachers. In this way the younger children would be separated from the older children. Those living a distance from the school would be taken to and from school in conveyances of some kind. We have found that it is far better for a child to ride six miles than for him to walk three."

We have had schools in El Paso county with but one pupil. The law requires that schools shall be maintained in each district and so \$50 a month must be expended to educate one child. Under the county unit plan, one \$50 could be utilized to a much greater advantage."

"Do you believe the schools of El Paso county could be operated with less expense under the county unit plan?" Mrs. Lewis was asked.

"Yes," she said. "Some of those who are behind the county unit plan argue that it would be cheaper. I am inclined to believe that it would be a little more expensive. However, the improved conditions would make up for the difference in cost. Experienced teachers could be employed, a uniform system of book buying could be established and wholesale prices could be taken advantage of. All these points would add to the efficiency of the school."

Then the county superintendent of a school would have a much greater opportunity to supervise the work of the schools. With a school board of five

members, it would be far easier than trying to keep in touch with 150 school board members."

Some Figures on Colorado.

In a report on Colorado rural schools, sent out by the United States bureau of education, Prof. C. G. Sargent asserts that while city children enjoy the best that money can buy, country children must be content with the ragged edges of our public school system. Professor Sargent, who investigated the small country school districts in Colorado—there are 1,725 school districts with less than 350 children of school age—says that he is led to the conclusion that the district system has something fundamentally wrong with it.

"One county was found," says Professor Sargent in his report, "that had 57 independent districts, consisting of 221 directors, with supervision over 2,722 children, a director for every 20 children. One district for seven years did not report a child, yet kept its school board each year, levied no taxes and spent no money for education. In one county were found a three and a two-teacher school just one mile apart on a level road, with the only impassable barrier between them, an imaginary line forming district boundaries. Furthermore, the teachers passed each other twice a day in going to and from their schools."

"In another section of the state a four-mile radius will include all the habitable parts of seven separate independent school districts, having a total of 500 children of school age, 12 teachers and property with an assessable value of more than \$1,000,000."

"Of the 1,725 school districts of the state having not over 350 children, the average school census for the last eight years was 82,174, while the average enrollment was only 64,385, or 78 per cent of the census. While Colorado has compulsory attendance laws, 37,739 boys and girls of school age in the rural sections of the state were not in attendance during each of the eight years, 1906 to 1913.

The 54,305 pupils enrolled in the 1,725 districts, the daily attendance of those who did enroll makes a far worse showing than the enrollment itself. The eight-year average for the 1,725 districts was only 61 per cent of the total enrollment. The per cent was in some instances as low as 51."

Prof. Sargent points out that 84 per cent of the teachers of these rural schools are women, and concludes his report with the statement that for schools of this class, at least, education has nearly ceased to be a man's job. The average salary, he says, was found to be \$50 a month.

DISPLAY WEEK BEGINS ON MONDAY, MARCH 15

It Will Be More Than 2 Fashion Shows for All Lines Will Take Part in Event

That is the date to remember. The date of the Spring Display Week—Colorado Springs' first.

With the naming of the date, practically all arrangements are complete for the big spring exhibit. The merchants are agreed on the general plan. Each will now work out his ideas for his individual part in the display.

And from it will come a display week that gives promise of being as successful as if it were an institution in the city. Every merchant is getting behind the project with the very latest in any branch of trade. He will visit the downtown section during the display.

ALFALFA IS MOVING EAST

Iowa and Illinois Are Rapidly Increasing Their Legume Average From the Breeder's Gazette.

Alfalfa came promptly enough to the irrigated regions and rather swiftly to Kansas and Nebraska, but in all the region east of the Missouri river it came hesitatingly and slowly. Now, after some years of experimentation in a small way, alfalfa seems ready to be getting a strong foothold in Iowa, Illinois and adjoining states. In part this is the result of the work of efficient county agents.

For instance, in Renville county, Minnesota, W. E. Morris, the agent, reports that previous to January, 1914, there were fewer than 75 acres of alfalfa in the county. Last year 140 fields were sown. In Brown county, South Dakota, there are now 10,000 acres of alfalfa; in 1910 there were but 155 acres. In Clay county, Minnesota, there were sown last year 2,500 acres of alfalfa, the former acreage being 500. In Clinton county, Iowa, where there were but 20 acres, 500 have been sown, and efficiently used as well.

Thus the story is reported in almost every county of the corn belt, and especially where a county agent has pushed the good work. It is not going to be a haphazard culture, as it was in the past.

The effort is to be more and more to grow alfalfa on corn and alfalfa farms. Further, the spread of alfalfa becomes the more rapid after neighborhoods have examples of its use and profit.

UNEMPLOYED TO BE GIVEN WORK IN THE BEET FIELDS

BOULDER Feb. 27.—The problem of relieving the destitution of unemployed men in the beet country of this county was solved today by the agreement of W. P. H. Morris, of Longmont, field superintendent of the Colorado Beet Sugar Company, and the beet growers of the beet fields. They will be employed by the farmers upon the beet fields in the sugar beet fields until the beet harvest.



The Last Week of the Grand Removal

SHOE SALE

\$1.98 **\$2.65**

We have placed on sales tables over 350 pairs of Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes, to close them out before Saturday night, at a great cut beyond the reductions already made. They go at..... **\$1.98**

Now at 118 S. Tejon

Wulff Shoe Co.

New location will be 110 S. Tejon

Over 700 pairs of Men's \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 Shoes in all leathers have been reduced to a very low price to move every pair this week. They all go as long as they last at **\$2.65**

RUSSIANS FORESEE GERMAN MOVEMENT

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—Members of the staff of the Russian army, commenting on the recent military developments in northern Poland, agree that from Praszyn and Novogrod the Germans hope to develop a movement upon Warsaw.

(Praszyn is the town north of Warsaw and about 15 miles south of the east Prussian frontier which Berlin declared yesterday had been captured by Germany.)

This movement is being assisted, in their opinion, by the recommendation of an energetic offensive in the vicinity of Mogilev.

Against this powerful German advance, which evidently has assumed larger proportions than any previous movement in Russian Poland, the Russians had three strong lines of defense. The first runs from Kovno to Orla, the latter town being on the Niemen river, 30 miles south of Kovno. The second runs from Orla to Grodno and the third line is known as the Bobr-Narew line.

The German advance against these defending lines is proceeding slowly on account of the marshy country and the precautions necessary in order to keep open communication with the German bases.

There have been attacks in the neighborhood of Slabno, conducted with great energy and daring. This fighting has been virtually uninterrupted and it invariably has seen bayonet engagements in which the Russians have become very skillful. There has been increased activity, apparently, in eastern Galicia, where the Germans have been checked in their efforts to reach Helok.

According to information reaching the Russian general staff from the front, certain German commanding officers are declaring to their men that the Russians will continue retreating; that the Austrian occupation of Galicia has not been interrupted, and the peace will follow the success of the German army.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Cleveland Company Proposes a Plan to Care for Idle Men.

From the Iron Trade Review.

The announcement made by Charles E. Adams, president of the Cleveland Hardware company, in an address to the members of the Metal Trades Superintendents and Foremen's club of Cleveland last Saturday evening, that his company expects to add a plan of unemployment insurance to the other forms of insurance now in force at the progressive plant of that concern marks a departure which will attract widespread interest among manufacturers of the country.

Mr. Adams is chairman of the citizens committee of Cleveland which is conducting a campaign to raise \$100,000 to provide employment for the public works of the city for worthy men who are idle, and while engaged in this laudable task Mr. Adams conceived the idea of providing unemployment insurance for the men in his own plant. He did a little figuring and became convinced that if every man should contribute a cent a day, while employed, to an unemployment fund, the amount would be ample pay to every unemployed man of the company \$1 per day throughout the period of his unemployment. Details are to be worked out, but the plan promises to have wide popularity and to add greatly to the efficiency of employees.

A man who is not worried about the danger of being thrown out of employment will do much better work than one who is constantly harassed by fear of being unable to provide for his family. The assurance that he will receive at least \$1 a day, no matter what happens in the industrial world, will contribute greatly to his contentment.

HAD NO FEAR OF THE KAISER

Von Hindenburg Once Told His Master "Where to Get Off"

Norman Draper in Collier's Weekly.

It was in 1911 that General Von Hindenburg (now chief of the German forces in East Prussia) resigned on account of a scandalous affair. There is, however, another story of his resignation.

It seems that Von Hindenburg was in charge of one force of men at the maneuvers while the Kaiser was in personal command of the other. The Kaiser, at the head of a large body of cavalry, made a thrilling dash across an open plain. When it was over, he rode up to General Von Hindenburg and asked him what he thought of the charge.

"It was very pretty, your majesty," replied Von Hindenburg, "but if this had been a real war, we would have gone in behind your men and those who were not slaughtered eventually would have been driven into the ditch."

JAPAN HAS NO INTENTION OF VIOLATING THE OPEN DOOR POLICY, SAYS COUNT OKUMA

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—The Japanese premier, Count Okuma, said today that in presenting his demand to the Chinese government, Japan had no intention of trespassing upon the rights of China or interfering with the open door policy.

The desire of Japan, he said, was that China should attain the real dignity of independence and not fall the prey of any nation.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Professor Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. S. L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press, the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Count Okuma stated to Professor Mathews and Professor Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japanese diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of her demands by China would involve no such infringement.

"Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a disruption of the relations between Japan and America," the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the chief makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with this well-known policy of the United States he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Professor Mathews said that he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A national peace conference was opened here today for the purpose of adopting a plan by which sympathy, influence and aid of the American people may be tendered nations involved in the European war and the cause of early peace promoted.

The conference, which was attended by peace advocates from all parts of the nation, was held under the auspices of the Emergency Federation of Peace Forces. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago was the chairman. The conference will close tomorrow night.

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World's Peace foundation of Boston, in an address said that in the present war, the neutral nations had been silent too long.

"Their representatives should meet in conference upon the common welfare, and our own government should take the lead," Mr. Mead said. "We should take a strong part in the creation of a league of peace. Our people must give definite and persistent thought to their opportunity and duty."

The absence of women from the councils of state partially, if not largely, is responsible for the continuance of the plague of war upon earth.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the East Synagogue of New York, "Is war curable?" was the question he discussed.

The belief that man was born a fighting animal and must forever remain one, he called "the most immoral of all moral heresies," and he viewed diplomacy's hidden ways as one of the ultimate causes not only of the present war, but virtually of all wars.

"A substitute for war must be found and can be found," Dr. Wise said. "There must be some outlet for the passion of men to serve and strive together, some opportunity for the play of social instinct, which burns within men and is ready to merge the interest of citizens in the interest of the nation."

GREAT BRITAIN NEEDS \$185,000,000 MORE FOR ARMY AND NAVY

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Supplementary governmental estimates were laid today morning containing the amount which will be required to defray the expenses of naval and military operations to which the cost of maintaining the food supply and in promoting a maintenance of trade, as well as other expenditures arising from the existing state of war.

An additional sum of \$185,000,000 will be necessary to meet the outlay, up to the end of the financial year, closing with the 31st of March, 1915. This sum is in addition to the \$1,000,000,000 of the previous supplementary vote of a grand aggregate of \$1,100,000,000 for the current year. Another vote credit of \$1,250,000,000 is asked for as an instalment for similar expenses which may be incurred during the year ending March 31, 1916.

Of Washington who has obtained \$1,000,000,000 in a petition asking the president to prohibit the selling of arms and ammunition to war ridden Europe.



CARUSO MOVIES

ENRICO CARUSO

is on his way to Monte Carlo, where an opera season has been arranged to try to revive interest in the almost deserted gambling resort. Since the city's death, gambled and moneyed Europeans have had other things to do. They are in the casino. Caruso took with him his usual retinue of

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1915.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION BILL

THE framing of a statute so complex and comprehensive as the industrial commission bill, now pending in the Legislature, is obviously a task which cannot receive unanimous public approval. The operations of such a law affect so many industries in fact, almost all industry and so large a proportion of the population, and affect them so variously, that opinions are bound to differ according to individual interest, quite apart from the real merits of the measure as a means of promoting the general public welfare.

In a perusal of the bill any citizen can easily find real or imagined flaws, each of which, on investigation, will be found to be not a flaw but a compromise to avoid a really serious defect. But we believe that in the long run the average man who views the question without prejudice will conclude that the enactment of this bill is desirable, even necessary.

All of us are painfully aware that industrial conditions in Colorado are bad, it is not many months since many regarded them as hopeless. The proposed law promises to improve these conditions, and similar laws have had such effects elsewhere. At least, it cannot be denied that the bill is the result of a sincere and intelligent effort for betterment.

JAPAN AND CHINA

LATE in August when Japan entered the war its government took occasion to assure the world as to the disinterestedness of its motives and intentions. Kiao-Chow was to be taken from Germany, not as a conquest, but to be restored to China. Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, sent a message to the American people containing this solemn assurance:

As premier of Japan I have stated and I now repeat to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess.

In this effort to convince Americans of Japanese integrity he declared that his government and people had given their word, "which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps promises," which, recalling some Japanese promises of the past, is sufficiently ambiguous.

Since then there have been increasing evidences that the brotherly love of Japan for China is not the altruistic sentiment it was represented to be. Even before the fall of Kiao-Chow it was reported that because of the staunch resistance of the Germans and the difficulty and expense involved in the capture, Japan would not immediately restore it to its rightful owner. More recently the position of the Japanese government has been stated in plain terms. It does not intend to restore Kiao-Chow to China at all, or, at least, not until the expiration of the 99-year lease given to the Germans a few years ago, which, in effect, will amount to the same thing.

According to reports from Peking, the note recently sent to the Chinese government by Japan is the forerunner of an even more aggressive policy than is indicated by this announcement. China is asked to recognize the transfer of all rights obtained from Japan from Germany in Shantung, including the Kiao-Chow lease. China is asked to cede to Japan all rights in the Chinese ports, harbors and islands on her coast, as well as certain important railways and building concessions, to give the Japanese control of the foreign trade of the country, and finally to employ influential Japanese subjects as advisers for conducting administrative financial and military affairs. In short, China can retain its name and the privilege of drinking tea, but its generous little neighbor will take everything else.

Again, the "scrap of paper" seven years ago the American and Japanese governments signed an agreement declaring that the common interest of all of the powers in China was to be preserved "by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity for

commerce and industry of all nations in that empire." The United States alone, of all the world powers, has throughout its relations with China adhered consistently to a policy of fairness, even leniency. China has been plundered successively by Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japan. Each has taken slices of its territory and exacted unfair conditions and business relations.

The United States has done none of these things, on the contrary, it even went so far as to refund a portion of a Boxer indemnity which it believed to have been unfairly taken. The helpless Chinese government has become accustomed to looking to America for support and protection from the greedy powers, and in its present predicament it has no other refuge.

But, unfortunately, no aid is likely to be forthcoming. The sympathy of the American government and people is undoubtedly with the Chinese, and the carrying of the Japanese policy here outlined to its logical conclusion would be viewed with regret not merely sentimental but decidedly practical, for it would eventually mean the exclusion of much of the vast commerce of a country that is now our most important market in the Far East.

Nevertheless, it is not easy to see how the United States can consistently do anything about it. Japan is playing the greedy, sordid game of war and diplomacy. Its excuse of taking part in the war merely to comply with the terms of its alliance with Great Britain has been shown to be a mere pretext. The real object was to gain a territorial foothold in China and then follow it by an aggressive policy which, if consummated, will reduce the Celestial Empire to a Japanese province.

COLORADO CITY

THE Colorado City Independent, which alone seems to have a clear apprehension of the condition and needs of its town, prints two editorials in its last issue strongly urging its council to submit the annexation question to the voters at the next election. It contrasts the spirit of enterprise, cooperation and civic pride which was so evident at the recent annual dinner of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce with the utter want of either initiative or objective which characterizes Colorado City's business activities. It speaks of that dinner with "two or three hundred men sitting together with one aim, with one purpose and one desire," and adds:

But Colorado City business men are not built that way, apparently. It would be impossible to get such a gathering here, with 200 in a room. The bitterness of things past, the feeling of hatred so strong that it keeps out many people who should be there, men who should be interested in the upbuilding of this city, who should lend a hand towards the betterment of conditions and whose conditions will never come until the people get down to brass tacks and honest.

Here, in a few words, is a pretty clear and definite statement of one of the most important reasons why Colorado City is not a success as an independent town. There are others, but this in itself is sufficient justification for the desire of its representative people for annexation.

OPEN-PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

VON HINDENBURG

To the Editor of The Gazette
 One of the most greatest victories in the world's history has been won by Von Hindenburg, this is attested by Ludendorff, Mackensen and Von Blomberg. Of the Russians 40,000 were killed and 75,000 captured.

This great German victory will undoubtedly settle for all time the question of invasion of Germany on the part of the Russians. However, the strategic consequences of this battle are showing themselves already in that the enemies of Germany see that German generalship is miles ahead of Russia's.

It is indeed a little bit of Von Hindenburg's management to keep the enemy from discovering his own weakness. No wonder then that the Germans are so confident and have lost what confidence was felt in the military leaders. The never entirely a trusted danger of a revolution grows. Even in army as that of Germany would be even more organized by the German people. What can be the present condition of the Russian army?

As a German has it in his hand a book along the Baltic on the shores of the North Sea, where thousands are captured, they are before Warsaw in the campaign and the Russian army is broken. Von Hindenburg has taken 200,000 men and 75,000 captured. The Russian leader has a million and a half. The Russian army is broken and the German army is victorious. The Russian army is broken and the German army is victorious. The Russian army is broken and the German army is victorious.

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would have to submit. It would be a case of taxation without representation.

A recent instance shows what this city should expect from annexation. As soon as the move was started members of the "Springs fire department" came over and stood up there that the Nob Hill horse truck—the only one left in the Springs—would be brought over here and our fire truck taken over there. We could expect such deals as this all along the line. One old resident here, who has watched the attitude of Colorado Springs toward this city for 30 years, says after annexation all this city would have would be a colored policeman and he would be on horseback.

I notice the Springs papers are now talking "consolidation," but the present move is annexation. Consolidation means representation for this city, and annexation means obliteration. When the move was first started it was for consolidation, but that was soon killed in the Springs as the job-hunters over there wanted no competition from here. Mayor McKesson and Mr. Johnson and the rest would have had to resign this spring, and that would have been awful so consolidation was changed to annexation. Let the others resign—those in Colorado City.

The Colorado City commissioners are getting all the blame from the annexationists here and in the Springs because the proposition cannot be voted on this spring, when they are not to blame at all. They did everything they were asked to do, and now because the committee neglected its duty, it is demanded of them that they become lawbreakers. The committee slept on its rights for 10 months, only waking up when the time to pass the annexation ordinance was too short. Now the commissioners are condemned, and threats of recall and other means of coercion and intimidation are being heaped upon them.

Justice is not only blind, but has curvature of the spine in favoring the "janders" of the Springs.

ADOLPH KOHN.

Colorado City, Feb. 27.

"NUMBER PLEASE"

To the Editor of The Gazette
 Did you ever have the pleasure of going into the operating room at the telephone building and watch the central girls at their work of answering calls from all over the city? If you have not you have done both yourself and the girls a great injustice. They are about the busiest crowd I have ever laid eyes on. If you will take that trip once never again will you get out of humor and say mean, hateful things to the "central."

For several hours every day while on duty these girls are on a nervous strain, and many times during the course of the day's business they must listen to hateful remarks by thoughtless and impatient people and yet must "keep sweet" all the time. Don't you think if the young woman in the central office who looks after your phone calls for you can keep sweet for several hours every day that you could keep sweet at least a few minutes while she is doing her best to get your party for you? You will add so much to the happiness of the "central" girl who does her best for you every day and night if you will only keep sweet. And it will make her work so much easier.

If you are tempted again to get out of humor because you do not get your number just as soon as you think you should ask the manager at the telephone building to give you one deep into the operating department. The memory of that one deep will help you to "keep sweet" for all time.

T. L. RIPPEY.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 27.

Talks on Thrift

(American Bankers Association)
 SAVING FOR AN EDUCATION

In most schools of America thrift is a subject left to take care of itself. Graduates go out into the world with no definite ideas about the happiness there is in thrift, of the value of home gardens, of household management, of wise investment and wise allotment of income for the expenses of home, business and self—Montgomery Advertiser.

The School of Journalism of the University of Missouri has prepared a series of advertisements for the banks of that state in which the cause of education and the encouragement of the habit of saving are admirably united.

If you will open an account with us when your son enters high school, says one of the advertisements, and let him help you each week by the time he completes his high school course there will be sufficient in the fund to take him through college.

Of course, the purpose is to have parents save money with the education of their children as an object and then use those savings by sending the young people to the Missouri institution. But the idea is a good one for parents everywhere. What father or mother could not take to heart such an argument as the following:

SON OF A FATHER WILL GIVE YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

This is about the average yearly expense of a son of the \$200 or only at the University of Missouri.
 Only \$10 a month deposited in the bank at 4 per cent interest for 50 months will enable a son to achieve his heart's desire for a college education. He can earn enough in vacations to finish out the fund.

Such a purpose provides one of the strongest possible motives for thriftiness.

In this connection it is not out of place to consider the advisability of saving lessons of thrift a place in the courses of study in both elementary and advanced schools. The condition outlined by the Montgomery Advertiser, quoted above, is all too true, and these things ought not to be. If this nation is to continue to prosper as it should.

T. D. MACGREGOR.

SCRIPTURE

Genesis 9:8-10.

And Noah spake unto Noah and to his sons with him saying,
 And I behold I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you,
 And with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl of the air, and of every beast of the earth, and every thing that goeth out of the ark, to you and to your seed.

And I will establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you, and with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl of the air, and of every beast of the earth, and every thing that goeth out of the ark, to you and to your seed.

And I will establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you, and with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl of the air, and of every beast of the earth, and every thing that goeth out of the ark, to you and to your seed.

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TWO POEMS

Anna Spencer Twitchell is the pen name of Mrs. D. B. Po. In of this city, several of whose admirable poems have appeared in this column heretofore. The following, which appear recently in American Motherhood and the National Magazine, are equally interesting.—Editor's Note.

YOUR HAND

So reach your hand to me, you little hand,
 The strength my spirit finds in its caress,
 And, oh, for me the day were dark indeed,
 That found it fall me in my hour of need!

The lips of love, as flower to the bee,
 Are sweet to taste, but reach your hand to me,
 For its warm pressure in a world like this,
 In more than any sweetheart's thoughtless kiss.

In childhood's happy hour, in youth's fair day,
 There was no cloud it could not drive away,
 So reach your hand to me, O friend of mine,
 And age shall be a symphony divine.

And at the long day's ending, when the night
 Comes, and shuts your loved face from my sight,
 Death, but a sweet prelude to heaven shall be,
 If you are near—to reach your hand to me.

—Anna Spencer Twitchell in American Motherhood.

THE LITTLE CITY FELLER

The little city feller was as pale as he could be—
 My mother had him sent out for a week, so he could see
 The really, truly country, an' get lots of milk an' eggs,
 An' put some fat, ma said, on his pore little arms an' legs.

An' then she told me he ain't got no good home like I got,
 An' never knew his father an' his mother, like as I do.

At first he sort of dumped around an' wouldn't play a thing,
 An' wouldn't talk or answer me, but set there in the swing,
 Until I brought my rabbits out, an' took him down to see
 Old Ben an' her new spotted calf that daddy give to me.

I took him to the creek, an' say, what do you think of him?
 A-go' in on eleven an' ain't never learned to swim.
 An' then he said the cows home an' we helped corral the sheep,
 An' he was an' done up an' tired he of an fell as-deep.

Right at the table, an' my pa he carried him to bed,
 Because he wasn't bigger than a minute, daddy said,
 Said we must help him get red cheeks an' muscle like I got,
 An' cut up Ned—I'd have to show him how, as like as not.

But now I guess there ain't no delusion that he can't find—
 He keeps me goin' some, but I ain't very far behind.
 Ma says she two of us is all a mortal can endure,
 An' just another week of it would drive her crazy, som' home today as she says.

Or I'd head get a tannin' with a hickory, like I got!
 —Anna Spencer Twitchell in National Magazine.

THE KISS

Before you kissed me only winds of heaven
 Had kissed me, and the tenderness of rain—
 Now you have come, how can I care for kisses,
 Like theirs again?

I sought the sea she sent her winds to meet me,
 They surged about me singing of the south—
 I turned my head away to keep still, hold
 Your kiss upon my mouth.

And swift sweet rains of shining April weather
 Found not my lips where living kisses are,
 I loved my head lest they put out my glory
 As rain puts out a star.

I am no lover and he is mine forever,
 Sealed with a seal and safe forever more—
 Think you that I could let a beggar enter
 Where a king stood before?

Says Teardale, in Harper's Magazine.

MYSELF AND ME

I'm the best pal that I ever had,
 I like to sit with me—
 I like to sit and tell myself
 Things confidentially.

I often sit and ask me
 If I should or I should not
 And I find that my advice to me
 Is always just and good.

I'll be a pal with myself
 Till here of late
 And I find myself a busy hum
 I treat me almost great.

I talk with me and walk with me,
 And show me right and wrong,
 I never know how well myself
 And me could get along.

I never try to cheat me,
 I'm as truthful as can be,
 No matter what may come and go,
 I'm on the square with me.

And have a pal that's all your own,
 To be down company for a curse,
 You'll never find alone
 You'll try to dodge the masses,
 And you'll find a crowd a joke
 If you'll only treat yourself.

As well as you treat other folk
 To avoid a study of self
 Company and good will
 And I'm finally concluded
 I'm the best friend that I've got
 Just get together with yourself
 And treat yourself with love
 And you'll be surprised how well you'll get along.

Will take you if you do.

THE NEST

Go to the birds with light,
 And the sky is a big, big nest,
 And the birds are all in it,
 And the birds are all in it.

When looking for a gift,
 whether Birthday, Wed-
 ding or any other occa-
 sion, we have it.

Hardy's Art Store

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 28, 1885.
 Ira G. Sprague transferred his employment agency to 8 W. Clark whose office was at 8 North Tejon street.

The police were at last making an effort to prevent the careless disposition of hot ashes which had in the past resulted in several fires. Several business firms had been fined for this offense.

C. A. Lansing came up from his ranch.

FEBRUARY 28, 1895.
 Louis Morrison's company presented "Faust" at the Opera house. There was a fairly large and very appreciative audience in spite of a severe storm.

Dr. Williamson and family left for the east for a stay of several weeks.

E. R. Stark came back from his ranch on Horse creek and reported conditions in that section as very good. All the cattle had come through the winter in fine shape.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertain, at to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be passed—by answer, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individuals' diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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GUARDING BABY FROM DEATH

The New York milk committee, in announcing that the baby death rate of New York city in 1914 was 96.4, the challenged other Americans cities to do the best.

If New York city proves that it is possible for an American city to do so well by its babies, the parents of other cities afford to do less well. The figures mean that out of every 1,000 babies born in New York city in a year 96.4 died before reaching their first birthday anniversary. Now the policy is to board out the children in inspected homes.

A British royal commission on poor laws that investigated this subject said that of each 1,000 children born in poor law institutions, 45 died within the first week of life and between 288 and 292 died before reaching 1 year of age.

It may well be that human infants like chickens cannot long be aggregated together even in the most carefully devised surroundings, without being injuriously affected.

For 12 years Dr. Chapin has been taking babies out of hospitals and asylums and boarding them out in homes. To begin with, the home is investigated. No baby is sent to a home until the mother has been shown it to be a proper one. In the next place, the babies in homes are watched over by physicians and nurses. This supervision of the little boarder constitutes the most important part of the system.

An answer which Dr. Chapin would give to the question would be to provide means of caring for the hospital and asylum babies in approved homes under close supervision.

Nowhere else in the world is baby life so secure as in New Zealand. The nearby Australian islands are a second Buenos Aires and those parts of Argentina from which we have reports are a close third. In Europe, Norway and Sweden are easily in the lead.

The New Zealand rate in 1910 was 51. One most important small city, Dunedin, had a rate as low as 38 in 1910. The largest city, Auckland, had a rate of 57.

In other words the New York baby death rate was nearly two times as high as that of Dunedin. Out of each 1,000 babies born in Dunedin, 52 died before reaching 1 year of age as compared with 96 in New York city.

There is no doubt but that New Zealand has earned the right to be heard when the question is asked as to what can be done to save the lives of the babies. The New Zealanders have several replies. One which they hold to be the most important is special and practical education.

The most important educator is a mother. The nurse is not limited to the kitchen. The specially trained nurse districts have their share. In fact, some of the babies looked after by the nurses are bush babies about on a plane of civilization equal to that of our Indian.

The nurses are supported in part by the government and in part by subscription. The government contributes \$1 for every 25 contributed by subscription.

Another educational agency of importance is the articles on baby care in the New Zealand Journal. The journal is published by the New Zealand Journal Company, Ltd., and is distributed free of charge to all subscribers.

Dr. H. B. Croft contends that a baby living in an infant asylum or a baby in a hospital does not have the best chance of living.

Dr. H. B. Croft contends that a baby living in an infant asylum or a baby in a hospital does not have the best chance of living.

A FORECAST OF SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS

Waists Are Made Severely Plain, While Skirts Are Full and Flaring; Belts and Peasants' Basques

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. The spring forecast is a variety of styles which run the gamut of those we have had, only in new forms, and those inspired by Russia, France, Belgium and Holland. The full skirt, however, is without doubt, first in style, whether inspired by the Russian or the French. It may be cut circular, gathered with as many knees as nine, straight, bleated or gathered, the requirements



A Frock Severely Plain but Smartly Stylish.

being that it flares at the bottom. The Dutch costumes are particularly suited to the young girl. They often have a broad strap over the shoulders, with a blouse buttoning straight down the center front. The skirt is full, with a slight bulging at the hips. Sometimes these dresses are topped with a short Dutch jacket. White or Delft blue are favored colors for this style of dress.

Bolero effects are to be seen in waists as well as in jackets and will, no doubt, be particularly smart for summer dresses. Linen, pique and poplin being materials which will make up into stunning little suits with a coat on this style.

Severely seems to be the strong note for waists, but they might have particular style, which is, of course, hard to attain, although it lies greatly in the placing of the trimming. Buttons are all that is considered correct on many of them.

The illustration shows a dress with a plain but smartly cut waist buttoning up the front with cloth-covered buttons. The side pieces of the waist continue on to the skirt and form a side yoke. The completed costume has an unusual style and charm which is

concentrated in the prunella cloth in which it is made. An extremely cunning little hat is worn with this dress, showing a sailor shape with a rather high crown narrowing slightly at the rim. It is made in knitted or puffed fabric, and trimmed with a single band of chocolate-colored velvet ribbon ending in short streamers in the back. It has very good style and in conservative good taste, a quality which American women demand before all others.

The separate blouse is made on the same severe line of the bodices of frocks. They are made of crepe, de chine and voile and chiffon cloth over a thin silk lining. Small cloth-covered buttons, to match the material of the waist and the pockets, sometimes made with a fancy flap, are the only trimming. They are often buttoned down the top of the high collar to the waist line, while others are made with the low collar. Organdy is combined with butter-colored lace. Honiton braid in

dark blue and white. A very fine invisible check is considered very smart. It comes in many smooth fabrics, like prunella, and novelty chiffon broadcloths or lady's cloth.

Of the heavier cotton fabrics, a cotton gabardine stands among the first sellers. This fabric has a high luster and is very effective. Materials with a corded effect are used almost more than anything else for dresses of either heavy or light weight. The heavier weight first introduced by French and English manufacturers is called "Tulle." And, hence, any fabric with a corded weave, such as voile or crepe are said to have a "tulle" finish. Voile is the most fashionable of the cotton fabrics, because of its softness and its durability. Dotted Swiss and marquisettes are two other materials which rank very close in popularity to voile.

Not in black over white satin or taffeta as well as white and colored nets are very smart for elaborate frocks. Pink and blue nets make delightful evening frocks and are trimmed with jet.

The styles of the summer dresses make it a certainty that embroidery and lace flouncing will be used a great deal in their development. The embroidery flouncings have a background of voile and crepe as well as very sheer lawn and batiste. Organdy, too, is embroidered and makes a light and airy flouncing for summer dresses.

The Belgian lace centers are producing no lace and the French very little, so most of the imported lace comes from Plauen or Strassburg. Chantilly, Spanish or Lure lace are among the more expensive ones, while shadow lace may be had in a wide variety of designs and prices, and its light and delicate designs make exquisite frocks for evening wear.

Belts and girdles are forming an important feature on the gowns of today, some are plain, and of the fabric of the dress it is worn with, others are of contrasting material and embroidered richly. Some of the girdles are extended into what seems like peasant's basques, or wide girdles, lacing up the back or front, and pointed or rounded, made of contrasting silk or velvet.

Ribbons, especially of velvet are having a strong vogue, as they seem to belong to the crinolene period from which so many spring dresses are designed.

The hats of the year continue to be mostly small, although a few large ones are to be seen, and very smart they are, too. This vogue for small hats has made the voile extremely popular, and they are shown in numerous styles. The wide floating veil which comes almost, if not quite, to the shoulders, is very becoming and popular. These are in different shades, plain and dotted and usually have either a bias fold on the sides or a narrow piece of ribbon tied on to

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I USE "TIZ" FOR SORE, TIKED FEET

"TIZ" for puffed-up, aching, smarting, calloused feet and corns.



Good-bye sore feet, burning, swollen feet, smarting feet, tired feet. Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain of drawing up your feet in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet, the only remedy that does. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Ah! how comfortable your feet will feel. "TIZ" is a delight. "TIZ" is harmless.

Get a 25-cent box of "TIZ" now at any drugstore or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet. Glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

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MISS GERTRUDE ROBINSON SMITH

Chairman of the vacation committee of the savings fund for working girls. She is in New York preparing for this season's work. Miss Smith recently was in a thrilling 300-mile automobile dash across France just behind the fighting line, after the chauffeur had been requisitioned to join his colors.

gets to the baby within six hours of its production, and none of it is 24 hours old when consumed.

The Parisians think so well of the plan of town cows for baby milk, that they have placed milk cows in their public parks. In both Buenos Aires and Paris the milk which is not produced by the town cows is pasteurized.

More important than the provision of a supply of good cow's milk is the matter of maternal nursing. The word is the same from all portions of the world. If there is to be a low baby death rate, mothers must nurse their babies.

In New Zealand they go a step further and teach mothers so that they are able to nurse their babies with comfort to themselves and with satisfaction to their babies. If they follow a few simple rules, one of these is that the baby must be fed on schedule and by the clock instead of impulse. Another is that babies over 1 month old should not be fed often than once every three hours, and that there must be no feeding between 10 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning. Another is that the mother, while she must eat enough food must not overeat.

Another answer is that during hot weather baby must neither be overfed nor overdressed. When food is burned into energy and flesh heat is made, the more food the more heat. Heat, it is a by-product in the active building up of a baby. In cold weather this by-product comes in handy. In hot weather it is very embarrassing. Another answer is that the babies must not be allowed to take cold.

When we analyze the pneumonia statistics we find that there are two groups that feel the pinch of this disease. It is fatal to people over 40 years of age. The other group is children under 2.

A portion of this second group dies from pneumonia following measles and whooping cough. A larger portion gets pneumonia as the result of catching cold in warm, stuffy, ill-ventilated rooms.

If you carefully examine the cases of those dying from pneumonia this winter you will find that the babies push close on to the old people. They are second, but they are close up.

Any plan for a material decrease in the baby death rate must include plans to persuade mothers to change their custom as regards the ventilation of the room in which the baby sleeps. If New York's record of 94.7 is to be equaled or better, it will be by improving some of our habits and customs.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers for the week ending February 25 as reported by The Gazette by Wills, Sporkman & Kent:

R. G. Harrington to R. A. Canaday, Lot 13 Bk 12, Hastings Bldg. Fifth add. Colorado Springs. \$100.

O. M. Woods to E. S. Northrup, et ux, 1 1/2 S. 12th and 1/2 S. Yates & McClure to W. R. Haggan, S. 5th & 10th Bk 2, Hillside add. Colorado Springs. \$100.

W. M. L. Wells et ux to General Remond, Lutheran church, 1 S. 12th Bk 2, Boulder Heights add. Colorado Springs. \$100.

Wills R. Armstrong to Mary Silvers, S. 2d & Bk 14, C. S. 1000.

W. R. Wright to Fannie Wright, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Bk 12, Roswell city add. C. S.

George W. DeWitt to Frederick E. Freeman, part Bk 10, C. S. State Realty Co. to George W. DeWitt, 1 S. Bk 6, Parkland add. C. S.

T. M. Madrox to J. Josephine Alford, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Bk 12, Roswell city add. C. S.

L. Josephine Alford to Brooks Boone, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Bk 12, Roswell city add. C. S.

Living L. Brooks et ux to Hugh Alford, et ux, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Bk 12, Roswell city add. C. S.

W. J. Rusk to M. W. Haggan, et ux, S. 5th & 10th Bk 2, Hillside add. Colorado Springs.

4,000 SCHOOL TEACHERS SERVING IN THE ARMY

REHUK, Feb. 27. The British army announces that out of 11,600 military reservists that out of 11,600 male high school teachers in the country, 4,000 are serving in the army. While nearly half the high school pupils over 14 years of age have entered the military service.

We Guard With Jealousy

Our reputation for full values and fair dealing. Anything bought here at any time not satisfactory can be returned, exchanged or money refunded.

Dress Goods

Specials in new Spring Woolens for this week's selling:

36-inch Wool Poplins, in navy, brown and black, with white and red stripes, 35c values; special this week, 25c.

36-inch Shepherd Checks, in brown, navy and black, 50c values; special this week at 39c.

44-inch Black and White Shepherd Checks, in four sizes, 60c and 75c values; special this week 40c.

36-inch medium size Black and White Shepherd Checks, \$1.25 values; special this week \$1.00.

36-inch Novelty Checks, hairline stripe Serges, plain and self-color Check Granites; come in all the staple colors; special this week at 49c.

36-inch All-Wool French and Storm Serges, comes in all the staple colors; also mixed gray, cream and black; special this week 49c.

50-inch All-Wool Storm Serges, in navy, wine, gray, delft, blue and black; \$1.00 values; special this week 75c.

Housekeeping Dept.

20c Hick Towels, special, each, 12 1/2c.

15c Bath Towels, special, each, 9c.

15c Hick Towels, special, each, 10c.

35c Bath Towels, special, each, 23c.

17c Pillow Cases, special, each, 15c.

12 1/2c Pillow Cases, special, each, 10c.

72x90 inch Sheets, special, each, 38c.

81x90 inch Sheets, special, each, 63c.

12 1/2c Unbleached Crash, special, yard, 10c.

70x74 inch Bedspreads, special, each, 79c.

72x81 inch Bedspreads, special, each, 98c.

80x90 inch Bedspreads, special, each, \$1.48.

12 1/2c Outing Flannel, special, yard, 9c.

15c Fancy Vellours, special, yard, 10c.

10c Unbleached Canton Flannel, special, 8c.

12 1/2c Unbleached Canton Flannel, special, 9c.

15c 36-inch Rubber Sheetings, special, 69c.

35c Embroidery Pillow Cases, special, 19c.

30 pieces 36-inch Drapery Voiles and Curtain Swisses, a complete line, special, per yard, at 14c.

50 pieces 36-inch Fancy Serges, worth 35c yard; special, yard, 18c.

15 pieces 36-inch Serges and Voiles; values to 25c yard; special to clean up, yard, 10c.

\$1.25 50-inch Sunfast Draperies, in green and brown; special, yard, 68c.

65c 36-inch Sunfast Draperies, in red, green and brown; special, yard, 48c.

\$1.25 Lace Curtains, broken lot, special, pair, 79c.

\$1.75 Lace Curtains, broken lot, special, pair, \$1.09.

12 1/2c 36-inch Fancy Silkolines, special, Monday only at, yard, 8 1/2c.

SILKS

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

36-inch silk finish figured Batistes, in the new colorings; 35c values; special this week at 29c.

36-inch plain and figured Silk Crepes; comes in navy, delft, green, gray, cream and black; 75c values; special this week at 48c.

27-inch Silk Mulls and Pongees, in plain and figured, in large assortment of patterns; 35c and 50c values; special this week at 29c.

40-inch Pure Silk Crepe de Chines; comes in all the staple shades; generally sold at \$1.65 and \$1.75; our special this week at \$1.49.

Wash Goods

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Best quality Calicoes, in all colors, at 6c.

Yale Apron Gingham; counts a little finer than Amoskeag, which is sold generally at 9c; our special this week at 7 1/2c.

York Dress Gingham, in a large assortment, 27 inches wide regular 12 1/2c value; special this week 10c.

Sherwood Zephyr Gingham, 32 inches wide, in large assortment of plain, stripes, checks and plaids; a leader at 15c; special this week 13 1/2c.

Charmant Crinkle Dress Gingham, in large assortment of stripes, 27 inches wide; special this week 15c.

Star Madras Waistings and Shirtings, 32 inches wide, in large assortment of stripes; special this week 15c.

36-inch Wash Figured Dress Crepes; comes in the new colorings; extra special at 15c.

27-inch Stripe Voiles, Figured Organdies and Kimono Crepes, in a large assortment of patterns and colorings; special values this week at 15c.

12 1/2c values in 36-inch Percales; special this week at 10c.

15c values in 36-inch Percales (nothing better than this number); special this week at 12 1/2c.

Corset Dept.

Special reductions for this week:

Broken lines of \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Corsets in one lot at 69c.

\$1.25 Corsets, 24 to 32 sizes, special, 98c.

\$1.00 Corsets, 19 to 27 sizes, special, 79c.

Our special Corset, 19 to 27 sizes, special at 69c.

Spring Garments

Our special sale the past week on sample line was a great success. How could it be otherwise, at the low prices? We still have a few Coats and Suits of that sample line, all in the latest styles and colors, no two alike, which will be sold at the same low prices.

Our Mr. Thorsen is now in the East, and we are daily in receipt of new goods. See the values:

Coats ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$35.00.

Suits ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

On this sample line we give you the full benefit.

1 1/3 OFF

\$ 7.50 Coat values now \$ 5 00

\$35.00 Coat values now \$23 34

\$15.00 Suit values now \$10 00

\$50.00 Suit values now \$33 34

All other values at corresponding reductions.

Children's Coats, 8 to 14 years, 3 1/2 OFF.

WINTER STILL WITH US

Now is the time to buy a Winter Coat or Suit at away down price.

Coats at \$2 75 to \$10 98

Suits at \$2 75 to \$10 98

Values up to \$50.00

A dividend with every purchase.

Thorsen's

111 S. Tejon St.



The Savings Club

is still available to a few more members. Some of the classes are entirely filled, but we can probably make the desired combination by your taking out one or more cards. We believe we can prove to you that

One Cent Will Start a Bank Account

The plan is simple: the dimes, nickels and pennies will accomplish the results.

Members starting with 5 cents and increasing two cents each week for forty-two weeks, get	\$45 15
Members starting with \$2.00 and increasing \$1.00 each week for forty-two weeks, get	\$45 15
Members starting with 2 cents and increasing one cent each week for forty-two weeks, get	\$18 00
Members starting with 1 cent and increasing one cent each week for forty-two weeks, get	\$18 00
Members starting with 42 cents and decreasing one cent each week for forty-two weeks, get	\$18 00

The above amounts will be increased by 3 per cent per annum. The club will have the right to close the club at any time. The club will have the right to close the club at any time. The club will have the right to close the club at any time.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK, 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

How to Keep Well

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

be avoided. They are, that if a baby stays in a hospital for one month it gets one attack of bronchitis, pneumonia, or cold. If it stays longer it averages one infection a month.

They shield their babies against colds and pneumonia by keeping them mostly out of doors, or in unwarmed rooms with wide open windows under conditions analogous to the pure, cool air regime of phthisis sanatoria, merely sheltered from excessive drafts.

In this case answer supports that of Dr. Chamberlain above. Another answer given by them is to give the mother something of a pension. With them there is a mother's pension of \$10.

One answer to the question is that there should be a better milk supply for the babies. In Russia a few of the best and the best of the best are kept in the city. They are kept in the city. They are kept in the city. They are kept in the city.

Several thousand cows are kept in the city. They are kept in the city. They are kept in the city. They are kept in the city.

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Exposition
Coupons
At Every
Matinee

PRINCESS THEATER

MONDAY'S ATTRACTION
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
NAT GOODWIN'S FAMOUS COMEDY-DRAMA

Exposition
Coupons
At Every
Matinee

A Gilded Fool

WITH WILLIAM FARNUM IN THE LEADING ROLE

Elaborate scenes—gorgeous settings.

A story known the world over. "A fool and his money soon parted." One scene cost \$10,000. Rector's New York famous carabel transported to Fox Studio for this one scene.

TUESDAY—DUSTIN FARNUM IN "CAMERO KIRBY." 5 Parts.

WEDNESDAY—ROBERT WARWICK IN "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE." 5 Parts.

FRIDAY—MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN "DU BARRY." 6 Parts.

Remember these dates. Some of the greatest productions of the year will be shown this week.

Extra added attraction Monday and Tuesday—"BERTONSO," direct from New York city, with his \$1,000.00 ACCORDION, will give special musical numbers at each show. This instrument has a regular piano board and the music is most charming.

V-OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY--TUESDAY MARCH 1-2

MARCUS LOEW

JOYCE AND WEST

Ballroom Dancing—Latest Society Steps

BUSH AND SHAPIRO

Rapid-Fire Comedians

WHEN IT STRIKES HOME

A Comedy Playlet Presented by Roland West

VALENTINE VOX

Ventriloquist

1915 ROAD SHOW

Mats. 2:30; Evns. 7:30; 9:15

PHOTOPLAYS

Comedy-Weekly

THREE—SHOWS DAILY—THREE

Eddy COY—Lillian

Instrumentalists

1915 ALL FEATURES

Mats. 10c, 20c; Evns. 10c, 20c, 30c

A University on the Road

State Tours for Faculty Lectures, Glee Club Concerts and Student Dramatics; "University Weeks" for Minnesota Small Towns

RICHARD R. PRICE

Director, General Extension Division, University of Minnesota

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau)

There are two ways of conducting a college or a university. One is to build a big building, to have a faculty, and have the students come. The other way is to pick up your faculty and go where the students are. The latter method is the one which the University of Minnesota has chosen.

Likewise there are two ways in which the people who support a state university may find out what it is doing and what they are getting for their money. One way is to read the annual reports and the various bulletins of the institution. The other way is to visit the campus and observe the kind of young people who are being graduated year after year. The latter way is the one which the University of Minnesota has chosen.

The State as a Campus.

Both of these plans are good, and the states that use the most out of their universities have both plans in practical operation. Such a state is

Minnesota, and its method of carrying out the second or more novel plan of making the state acquainted with its university is a scheme of visitation now well established under the name of "University weeks."

The University of Minnesota has a habitation in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. There it reaches the students who come to it prepared to devote four years or more to study. But the "University weeks" are part of an extension service whose campus is the state itself.

What is a "University week?" The best answer is to tell you concretely what has happened last time.

During the first two weeks of June, 1914, 24 Minnesota towns were each given a six-day program of popular lectures, scientific demonstrations, health talks, vocal and instrumental concerts, dramatic readings and plays.

The play was much like that of a chautauque with the emphasis placed, perhaps, more on the educational than on the entertainment features.

"University Week" Program.

The programs were given every afternoon and evening. In one typical town, for instance, the evening programs ran as follows:

Monday, a debate between two

squads of students from the university, introduced by a half-hour program of vocal and instrumental music. Tuesday, Pinner's play, "Sweet Lavender," put on by a dramatic club of students from the university. Wednesday, an illustrated lecture by Ernest Harold Barnes of New Hampshire, on "Our Bird Friend." Thursday, concert by the Glee club. Friday, a lecture on "Liquid Air," with experiments, by a professor. Saturday, a concert by a professional trio of great excellence, comprising a violinist, pianist and vocalist.

Every afternoon there were two lectures and a short program of music and dramatic readings. The lectures covered a wide range of topics, such as bee culture, legal rights of women in Minnesota, the Panama canal, the Mexican situation, pure foods and drugs, hog cholera, home economics, the work of Pasteur, industrial education, the education of women, the geography and geology of Minnesota, to choose a few at random. There were also demonstrations of children's games, an infant welfare exhibit, and talks on public health.

Much of a high order of excellence was interspersed throughout the programs.

Participants.

Not all the participants were members of the faculty. The resources of the university were used so far as they would go, and then recourse was had to professional readers, musicians, lecturers and entertainers. Many of the instrumental performers were members of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra.

The closing of the week, at each town, happened when at luncheon, the speaker provided to discuss some subject of interest to commercial clubs or business men in general. The way in which so many towns were reached in two weeks was by an arrangement of circuits. During the first week 12 towns were arranged in two circuits of six towns each. Two complete sets of six-day programs then had to be prepared, so that the two circuits of six towns each might be run simultaneously. In each circuit, the Monday program of one town became the Tuesday program of the next town, and so on progressively through the six days, so that each town in turn received the six programs, but on different days of the week. When the two circuits of the first week were completed, the whole scheme was transferred to another part of the state for the second week and the same operation of two circuits was repeated. In this way 24 towns were reached in the two weeks and each one had a six-day program. During the two weeks 125 different persons were employed.

Cost and Values.

Each town was required to contribute \$25 for the week's program and to supply the meeting place, and to make use of local arrangements, including local printing. For the 125 persons employed, the attractions and good cheer, railroad and hotel expenses, the advertising matter, the use of new posters and banners, as well as the tickets, and provided a means to look after details and conduct the program, it cost much more than the \$25. Much more, for the fact that members of the faculty and students donate their services. Even on the "Weeks" do not pay their own way, but the university is glad to make up the deficit as a contribution to social welfare and community uplifting. Does it pay? Assuredly in many ways. The university gains a better acquaintance with the communities which it serves; their social conditions, their needs and their aspirations. It does the profound good to get out of the cloistered atmosphere and to get into the life of the community. After such an experience he will have a better comprehension of the better portions, if not of the whole, of the community in which the students came to his class.



SANTOS DUMONT.
Who is coming to the United States to take part in aviation journey.

room. On the other hand the community finds that the university professor is a man and a brother and not a highbrow or a fossil. Heart of all the community, usually absorbed in business, experiences a widening of the horizon and learns to think in terms larger than the local unit and to regard ideas without sole reference to money values. The usual result of a "University week" to any town is the strengthening and the upbuilding of community cooperation.

Roy Scout Department

AN EXCITING FIRST AID GAME

Howard R. Ziegler, Scoutmaster, Calumet, Mich., in Scouting. It might be interesting for Scouting to know of the following game which my Keamsburg scouts are very fond of. All scoutmasters have times when they must draw on their resources to make meetings at the same time lively, interesting and instructive.

It was on such an occasion that I bought 100 drug envelopes at 10 cents each, cut some pasteboards about the size of a milk ticket, and wrote on them as follows: "My ribs are broken," "I drank carbolio acid," "I cut my wrist on a broken window," "See how dark the blood is. Stop it from welling out," "I am fainting," "I broke my jaw," "I am getting an epileptic fit," "I am overcome with gas," "I am crazy and don't know who I am or where I live," "Identify me!" "My clothes are on fire," etc., etc.

These cards I sealed in the envelopes. "Victims" were lined up and to each was given an envelope with the card inclosed. "Operators" were picked, and at a given signal they took the envelopes from the "victims," tore them open, and proceeded on instructions. They were allowed a given time, and if they failed to operate correctly, they had to pay a forfeit. After all had enjoyed their turn the forfeits were redeemed, the best scout "operator" being judge.

Of course, bandages, rope, a raw egg, and other material were at hand. There are some things one has to guard against. For example, after several "operators" had used my overcoat (the only one available) to roll a "victim" in, on the dusty floor, to "smother the fire," I had to withdraw that stunt to save my overcoat. But another victim's shoe and stocking were jerked off with spirit and resistance and snatched. The "operator" was charged with great style and eventually lassoed, but another "victim" much larger than his reluctant "operator" overpowered his would-be captor. When the "carbolio acid" came to light I confess that I hoped the "operator" would do what any red-blooded boy would do—break the egg on his victim's face. Alas, no. He daintily chipped the ends and let the "victim" suck the egg, and a perfectly good egg was wasted simply to save stuffing a boy's shirt. The cork was stuffed between the teeth of the epileptic, and the amnesia victim was identified by the marking on his collar, while the gas victim was resuscitated.

CHICAGO RAISES FUND

Sixteen Thousand Dollars Pledged in Three Days for Further Development of Movement

From Scouting. Chicago closed a successful three-day financial campaign for \$16,000 last Friday. A preliminary dinner was held Tuesday, January 19, at which addresses were made by A. Stanford White, president of the local council, D. W. Pollard, secretary, Francis E. Matthews of the executive committee, and J. S. Date of national headquarters. About 500 men took an active part in the campaign, meeting at the University club every day at luncheon to report their progress.

Mr. Manierre directed the campaign and he was actively assisted by Mr. Pollard and the Chicago office staff, as well as by S. A. Moffat of national headquarters.

Few cities in the country have such an active and interested executive committee as Chicago. They are all young, enthusiastic men of the younger set of Chicago's successful business men. The work of extending the scout movement, which has been made possible by the campaign just completed, will be taken up at once through field secretaries.

Boy nature is not changing and it never will change, because its essential element is action—a necessary accompaniment of growth. The only difference between boy scouts, who sprinkle action on sidewalks and boys who stand and watch "elderly citizens doing involuntary dance steps" is that the boy scouts have learned to express their action in a constructive way.

Diverting the natural energy of boys into useful channels is the work of the Boy Scouts of America, and the evidence of the success of the methods this organization employs in directing boy energy are becoming increasingly numerous.

You Will Like Trading at

New Daniels' Store Your Home Store

THE STORE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

You Get Good Goods at Daniels'

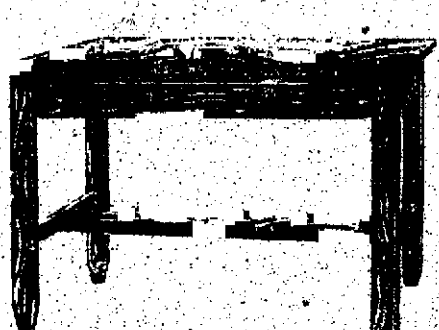
EXTRA GOOD Furniture Specials for the Week at Daniels'

Complete Your Home Furnishing Now.

Most young folks when they start housekeeping do not completely furnish their homes, but leave something to be bought later. We have a big, beautiful stock of modern home furnishings in all the latest styles and finishes. Our easy payment plan and low prices will help you to make the home what it should be. Come in one day this week and see the many bargains we have to offer you.



This large Reed Rocker with Arm Chair to match, strong and durable. Choice of Rocker or Chair like cut. Special \$33.85



Fumed oak Library Table, mission style. Constructed of selected oak. Built for service, with one long drawer, wide base, shelf, and the price this week only \$47.85

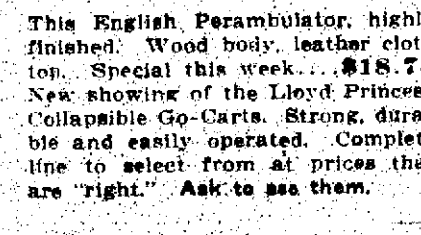


LUXURY BED DAVENPORTS. Be Prepared—When you'll want a Bed Davenport you will want it badly. Order one of our Luxury Bed Davenports now and be prepared for the unexpected guest. Our low prices and easy payment plan will help you to guard against any unexpected situation that may arise. Davenport like cut, \$30.00 \$5.00 cash, balance \$1.50 per week.

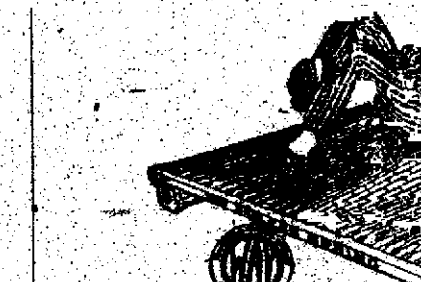
You'll Find a Better, Different Store at Daniels'



MODEL KITCHEN CABINET. This Kitchen Cabinet, nickeloid top, 50-in. floor to top, large cupboard space, lined bread drawer, plenty of space in base for cooking utensils, cutlery drawer and kneading board. Our special price this week \$17.85 Ask to see our Special Cabinet at \$25.00



HOPE CHESTS OF CEDAR. This genuine Tennessee Red Cedar chest, proof against moth or insects. An ideal birthday or wedding gift. Special this week, \$11.85



WAY SAGLESS SPRING. BANISH ALL BED SPRING TROUBLES. Enjoy real sleeping comfort. The Way Sagless conforms to the shape of your body, yielding readily to the slightest pressure of shoulder or hips, inducing complete relaxation and affording a sense of luxurious ease. NOTE—Never rocks occupants to center. It is absolutely sagless. No open links to mar bedding. Is noiseless and perfectly sanitary. Made to fit wood, iron or brass bed. Price, \$24.00. Every spring guaranteed for 25 years. If at the end of 30 days' trial the spring does not meet with your approval your money cheerfully refunded.

You Can Do Better at Daniels'

106-8 N. Tabor St. Phone M. 845.

At the EMPRESS THE TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Episode 15—Startling—Thrilling—Mysterious. Come and see.

THE HOOH'S INVENTION!

An Alvin Comedy—A New Brand. See it on the Screen.

That SPRINGTIME FEELING

A Keystone Comedy. Featuring Sid Chaplin.

OPERA HOUSE

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4 PERFORMANCES DAILY—4 DAYS ONLY
UNIVERSAL PICTURES PRESENTS
WILLIAMSON'S

SUBMARINE EXPEDITION

Direct from a Sensational Run at the Tabor Grand, Denver.

The strangest and most novel motion picture ever taken. A thrilling, exciting, educational trip of 100 miles along the bottom of the ocean.

Directed by Special Feature.

A Life and Death Battle For a Man and a Shark.

SPECIAL 4c Club M-F-S-S for School Children 10c
FRIEDMAN 10c, 20c 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m.
Introduced by Smith-Lewis Lottis and Scores of Other Scientific Bodies.

Where Are the Dead?

The Spiritualist's answer—using Bible references. This lecture will be given through the mediumship of Mrs. H. Stand, pastor, by a spirit who has been dead for centuries for many years. Come and get the explanation of where the dead are. A. A. C. who has been dead for centuries and now lives among the so-called dead. M-F-S-S by Mrs. McKinn.

M. W. A. HALL
IN EAST PINE PARK AVE.
SUNDAY, 7:30 P. M.

SCOUTING COURSES AT COLUMBIA ANNOUNCED

From Scouting. Arrangements have been completed with Dr. James E. Russell, dean of the Teachers college at Columbia university, for two courses in scoutcraft to be offered during the summer session of the university. These courses will be given under the direction of Prof. J. C. Glenn of the University of Wisconsin. This announcement comes as the culmination of the plan, discussed in Scouting for January 15. The two courses will be announced in the bulletin of scouts.

A FRENCH BOY SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS MOTHER

From the Youth's Companion. In France the relation between a son and his mother is very sacred and to all. Even the boys of the line

look not for letters. It is so seldom that we can write. Remember that I am safe and that I love thee.

"I send thee a thousand kisses and I am thy son."

This letter sent to the mother by a comrade of her son, had been written on a scrap of paper with a pencil while he was in the trenches, before the engagement in which he lost his life. He said nothing of the horror and the bloodshed, nothing of his own weariness and dread, nothing of the agony and cruelty and death that he had seen. He wrote only what he knew would reassure and comfort her.

The letter did strangely comfort the lonely, sorrowing mother. It made her forget the war and think of her boy as a gay and laughing child again. There had been no funeral. She had not seen him dead. His joyous written words were far more real to her than what she knew of his death. His loving thought had lifted her into that realm of the spirit in which there is no death.

Thou must not mourn when we are laughing. Give to all the friends my loving greeting, and thou, dear heart,

From Scouting.

Boy nature is not changing and it never will change, because its essential element is action—a necessary accompaniment of growth. The only difference between boy scouts, who sprinkle action on sidewalks and boys who stand and watch "elderly citizens doing involuntary dance steps" is that the boy scouts have learned to express their action in a constructive way.

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Everything of Interest

Two Pages of Live Wire Sports

RESTA, ITALIAN DRIVER, WINS IN SLIPPERY RACE

Rain Makes Asphalt Too Slippery for Speed at Frisco

Winner Gets \$3,000; Wilcox, Hughes, Disbrow and Anderson Follow

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—On a rain-drenched track dangerously slippery with rain that fell during more than four hours of the contest, Resta, an Italian driver engaged in the grand prix automobile race at the Panama-Pacific exposition today in car No. 9, his time was 7 hours 7 minutes 57.4 seconds. At the finish line he was three laps in the lead. Howard Wilcox, in No. 26, was second, time 7:14:36, and Hughie Hughes, No. 28, third, time 7:21:46. Louis Disbrow, No. 12, fourth, time 7:31:38, and Gil Anderson, No. 8, fifth, time 7:34:51. There is some question as to fourth and fifth places, which can only be adjusted by a recheck of the entire score.

Before the race was two-thirds over, Resta was out in front and stayed there, warding off the rushes of Wilcox and Hughes, who fought valiantly for the leadership. Resta won \$3,000, the other four named dividing \$4,000.

Rain began to fall an hour after the start. It stopped for two or three hours, then began again and continued until the race closed in the gathering darkness.

Oldfield Drops Out.
Earl Cooper raced only a little more than a lap when a front and stayed there, warding off the rushes of Wilcox and Hughes, who fought valiantly for the leadership. Resta won \$3,000, the other four named dividing \$4,000.

At the expiration of the long grind, veteran drivers, who prudently had withdrawn when their cars began to slip and slide on the glassy asphalt, that composed the major portion of the course, expressed amazement that no tragic accident had marred the contest. Only a few of the machines were equipped with roughened tires that minimized skidding, but all drove with what appeared to be reckless disregard of their lives.

McReynolds and Van Meter Roll in State Tourney

B. B. McReynolds, water superintendent, and H. F. Van Meter, the city's best pair of bowlers, go to Denver today to roll in the singles and doubles in the state tournament, now going on. McReynolds holds the Rocky Mountain championship in the singles, having defeated a large number of pin men at the meet at Pueblo last year. The high mark in the singles so far is 510 and in the doubles 1,185, both of which averages the local men have been beating almost every night. Several of the bowlers of the city will accompany the local representatives.

NEWS OF THE BOWLERS

BOWLING WEEK AT OVERLAND

Bowling tournament at Overland, Mo., Feb. 21.—Twenty-two bowlers from twelve towns, one-night event. The results to date:

Edwards and McReynolds	208
Herzog and Gallagher	208
Ellis and Edmondson	208
Van Meter and McReynolds	208
Roll of honor for the week at the Overland alley:	
Edwards—224, 214, 221, 187, 219, 235, 200, 225	
O'Leary—201, 201, 218, 224	
McReynolds—214, 217, 212, 204, 236, 216	
Gallagher—220, 211, 215, 204	
Edmondson—208, 224, 212	
Rathbun—200, 220, 207, 211, 241	
Gardner—214, 224, 212	
Van Meter—220, 200, 234, 234, 234	
Dr. Allen—214, 222, 233, 215, 229	
Herzog—207, 206, 238	
Wool—211	
McReynolds—227	
McDermott—224	
Barnes—214, 214	
Warner—224, 211	

Schedule for week, Junior Bowling League:

March 4—Colorado Midland vs. King Motor Co.

March 11—Lodge Sporting Goods Co. vs. King & Co.

C. C. WILL HAVE A GOOD TEAM FOR MEET

Indoor Track Affair Saturday at Denver; Only Work in Gym Possible

By GORDON DAVIS

With the big indoor meet at Denver but a week off, Coach Rothke's putting his track men through some pretty strenuous training.

The weather man has been trying his best to handicap the Tigers' chances by forecasting the slender track with a fresh blanket of snow each night, but nothing is so easily foiled and the big gymnasium has been used to good advantage. The gym proper has been used by the weight men and the long hall to the sprints and hurdlers.

The Tiger material this year is good and prospects are bright for a good showing at the indoor affair. Several members of the indoor team will not be eligible for spring athletics, however. "Chuck" Schneider, who proved himself a star in the local high school, entered college this semester and will be entered in the coming meet. He is one of the men that will not be eligible this spring. There are no collegiate eligibility rules in connection with the indoor meet.

Horing probably will pick his team the first part of this week. The freshmen are putting up a good fight and the older men will have to hustle to hold their former positions.

Baseball Next Week

As soon as the meet is over all attention will be concentrated on the baseball proposition. Practice is being held daily in the gymnasium, but it is hoped that the weather soon will permit outdoor work. With but one veteran, Captain Evans, the problem will be a hard one to solve, but if all the candidates come out for the team, they say they will, the season is not going to be so disastrous as was first believed. Several former high school stars are out and showing up well. By the looks of things, the fielding job will be easier to handle than the pitching staff. The latter department is liable to be rather weak.

It is expected that much of the time will be spent this spring in the batting cage in hopes of developing a team of sluggers for "Bobby McGraw," the Boulder finger, who spread terror in the Tiger ranks last year.

MANY A SLIP TWIXT A DEAL AND A SALE

How Giants' Ivory Hunter Nearly Fell for a Good Fielder, but

By FRANK G. MENKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Dick Kinsella, famous head hunter for the New York Giants, dropped off at Dallas, Tex., a few summers ago and at once was taken into custody by Joe Gardner, manager of the Dallas club.

"Hokey, hokey," remarked Joe Gardner, just the sort I want to see. You got another to Cobb under cover here?"

"Yeah," answered Dick, skeptical.

"This guy, Jimmie tell you, Dick," answered Joe, "is some baby, some baby."

"Quite so, quite so," said the man hunter, his tone extremely bored. The Gardner story was the same story that had poured into his ears at every city and tank town between Maine and California.

"Get me right, Dick, get me right," pleaded Gardner. "This boy is some bird as an outfielder. Come on out and give him a look."

"All right," answered Kinsella. "I'll get a few hours to while away here."

Kinsella walked that outfielder that afternoon, and as he watched the outfielder made three of the most wonderful catches that Kinsella ever saw in all his baseball career.

"What's his name?" asked Kinsella, in a somewhat hoarse voice, would discuss his admiration for the player.

"Dunham," answered Gardner. "Dunham is a bird."

"Just fair," answered Kinsella. "I'll stop over an extra day and see what he does tomorrow."

The next day Dunham performed in even a more brilliant manner. In the early part of the game he made two great running backward catches, and when he came in on a Texas league fly, he and got it at his shoetops. Kinsella was won over. Jimmy McAllen, in his lifetime days, never made a catch that beat that one.

What's the price on this man, Dunham?" asked Kinsella.

"Well, he's a good man, and he ought to bring \$100,000, good ball of money," said Gardner.

"Well, name the price, maybe we can do business," said Kinsella. "I want that boy."

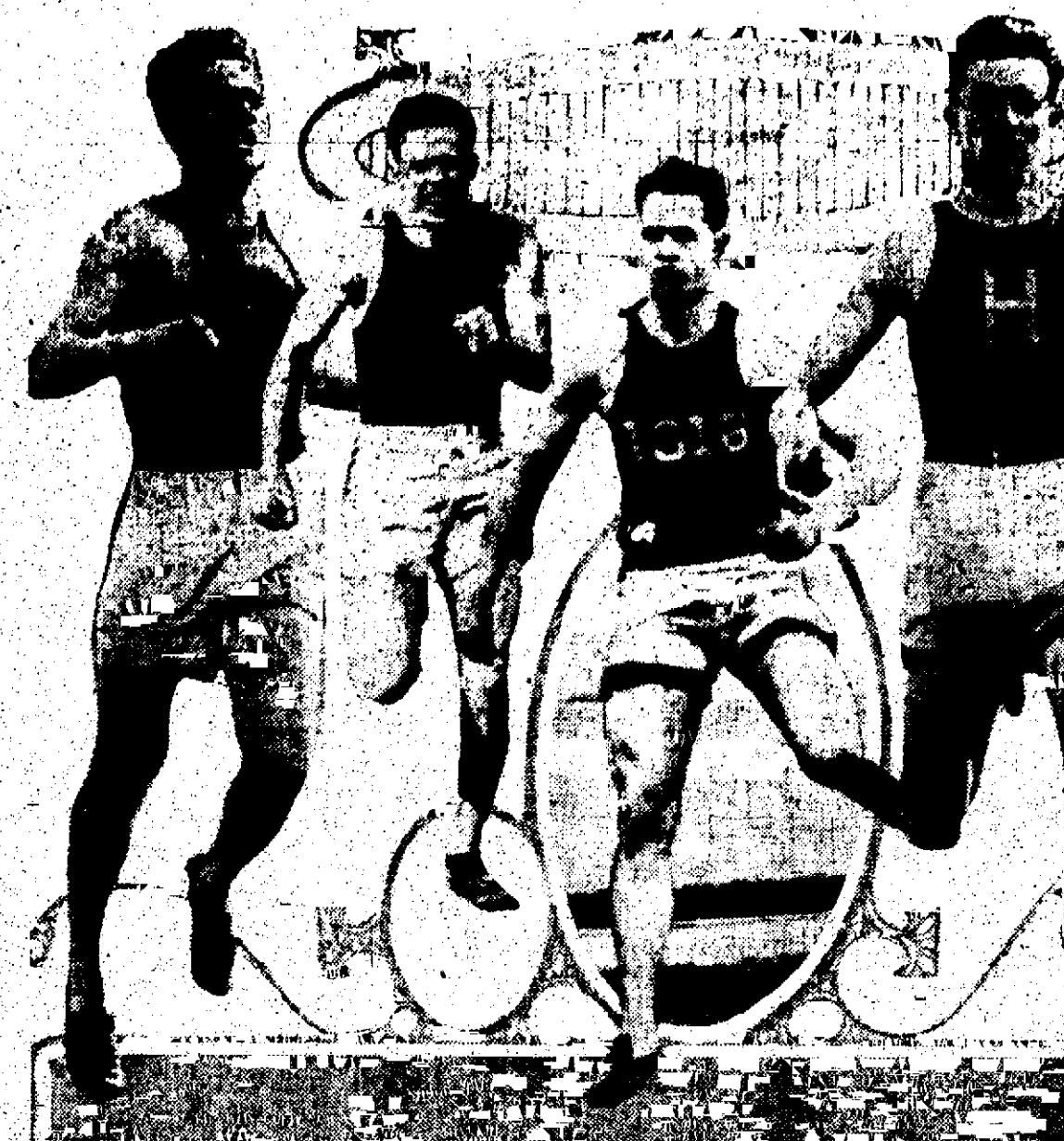
"Well, I should think that about \$100,000, when you rushed out of the gate boy."

"Hi, Joe, did you see that catch?" "Wasn't it a thing?" "Joe, he's some baby, ain't he?" "Joe, if he could only throw, if he could only throw. Pretty tough luck for him, Joe, ain't it? That he can't, because the ball farther than second base."

"Oh, yes, Kinsella heard that some boy's remark, and like the Ash, he folded up his tent and beat it without bidding any fond adieu."

History does not tell what happened to that good boy after he was left to the tender mercies of Gardner.

Interest Turns to Track Athletics as Spring Approaches



Left to right—Patterson, Meredith, Capper and Willets.

Although frost is not out of the ground yet, followers of track and field athletics already are beginning to figure on the probable strength of the various leading variety teams in the spring meets. Coaches in the various colleges and universities already have issued the call for candidates for the track teams, and indoor training is well under way everywhere. All of the "big" colleges suffered more or less from the graduation of athletes last June, only eight of last season's winners being left in the ranks to compete again this year. Of these four at Cornell, two at Pennsylvania, and one each at Harvard and Dartmouth.

J. E. Patterson, who won the 100-yard dash for the University of Pennsylvania in 1913, will be graduated this year, but he will be seen in competition this spring. In the 440-yard dash, Ted Meredith, of course, will be Pennsylvania's star. He was last year's winner in 44.5 seconds, and holds the world's record for 200 meters and 800 yards. He is intercollegiate quarter-mile

champion. Meredith has found it impossible to run in both the quarter and the half on the same day, so he doubtless will concentrate his energies on the shorter race. Cooper of Harvard is believed to stand a good show in the 880-yard run on this account. He finished fourth in this event last year, just behind Meredith. Yale pinners hope in the high hurdle race at 120 yards over a foot 6-inch barrier on Willets. Donald Lippincott, of Pennsylvania is, of course, the best of the sprinters, but it is not known whether he has recovered fully from his breakdown last spring.

Leonard to Meet Bramer at Victor

Local Bantam to Get Chance at Big Game Before Mining Men

Nat Leonard, Colorado City's peppery and hard-hitting bantamweight, has hooked up for a bout which he considers will give him the start in the fighting game for which he has been working so conscientiously the last two years. He has been matched to meet Young Bramer, who fought 20 rounds to a draw in Denver last Tuesday night with Eddie Puryear. The bout will take place in Victor, March 12, before a Victor club, and the local fighter has started training already for the event.

The Puryear-Bramer fight was declared by fight critics to have been the best staged in Denver for many years. Both lads fought clean, hard fights and there was plenty of science in addition to the solid smacks that delight the average fan.

Leonard has proved to fans in the region that he has the stuff. He trains all the time and has developed some stiff punches that have laid low men far above his weight class. If he wins from Bramer he will start for bigger game at once and probably some of his battles will be staged in this region.

"do business," said Kinsella. "I want that boy."

"Well, I should think that about \$100,000, when you rushed out of the gate boy."

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WOLGAST ORDERED NOT TO FIGHT FOR SIX MONTHS

LADLEMAN, Mich., Feb. 21.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, was ordered today by his physician not to engage in a boxing match during the next six months. Wolgast's weak right arm was examined through an X-ray. The physician said his bones were intact, but the arm was weak because Wolgast had not allowed an old fracture to thoroughly heal.

VANQUARD OR DRIVES ON WAY TO TRAINING CAMP

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Hermon Nickerson and the members of the world champion Boston Braves team of the National league, left for the spring training camp at Mason, Ga., tonight. Several other players will join the party at the Y. M. C.

FEDS HOLD UP SCHEDULE UNTIL COURT ROW ENDS

Await Kansas City Matter and Other Questions; Nothing Done at Meeting

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The Federal Baseball league adjourned its two days' session late today and will meet in Pittsburgh, March 13. By that time it was expected that the court obstacle preventing the transfer of the Kansas City franchise to Newark would be removed and the season's playing schedule could be adopted.

No official announcement as to the schedule was forthcoming. President Ward of the Brooklyn club today released Mordred Brown to the league and he will be added to the pitching staff of either the Buffalo or the Chicago clubs.

League officials and managers were the guests of the Buffalo club at a banquet tonight.

MANDOT "COMES BACK" DRAWS WITH DUNDEE



One-time premier lightweight of the month, has "come back" and earned a draw with Johnny Dundee of New York in a stirring 24-round bout New York at the ringside declare Dundee earned the decision and another, a draw. It is understood Mandot will try to get another match with Willie Ritchie.

COLEMAN AND WAKHUK SOLD BY PITTSBURG PIRATES

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—The National League's Pittsburgh Pirates today sold to the Cincinnati Reds two players, Coleman and Wakhuk.

C. C. GIVES MINES SECOND DRUBBING

Score 28 to 16; First Half Was Evenly Fought; Liljestrom Star

Special to The Gazette.

GOLDEN, Feb. 21.—Glezen's basketball shooting and the all-around work of the Tiger five, coupled with the general guarding weakness of the Miners gave the Tigers their second victory of the season and over the Miners tonight by the score of 28 to 16. The game was rough throughout, owing to Referee Siddons failing to call fouls when necessary. The score at the end of the first half was 11 to 7 in favor of the Tigers, but strenuous work under the cages gave the Tigers a larger edge in the second session.

The lineup and score:

Tigers—Liljestrom 1, 10 (4 free throws), Mimmack 4, forwards; Glezen 10, center; Taylor 2, Turner, Shepard, guards.

Miners—Burns 2, Walters, guards; Fullaway, center; Taylor, 10 (4 free throws), Gauchier 6 (2 free throws), forwards.

Denver Sells Four Stars Two Go to Salt Lake

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues gave out tonight the following notices relating to minor league players and clubs:

"The territory of Sherman, Tex., has been added to the Western association. The following players have been released by purchase:

Topeka, Kan. Phil Koenig to Oakland, Denver, Dave Gardner to Lincoln, Louis Harbour and Edward Pace to Salt Lake City, Frank Ellington to Grand Rapids, Lincoln, Neb. R. Jordan to Denver, Spokane, Winn Noyes to Omaha, Harry Hughes to Aberdeen, Omaha, Earl Chase to Spokane, Los Angeles, Paul Musser to Des Moines, Iowa, Patrick Haley to Providence, R. I., Pittsburgh, Frank Kator to Omaha, St. Louis (American), Clyde F. Warren to Wichita.

Pell National Racquet Champion in Finals

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—John A. Pell of Toledo, a national amateur racquet champion, was today defeated by a local amateur, Walter Brown, who won the title last year three games to one in the final match. Two weeks ago Pell won the old racquet championship singles at Toledo, and a few days later with Bailey G. Mortimer of New York as partner, carried off the double crown at Philadelphia.

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PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—The National League's Pittsburgh Pirates today sold to the Cincinnati Reds two players, Coleman and Wakhuk.

See U's for Bargains In Used Cars

The Strang Garage Co.

THE MASCOT AN IMPORTANT COG IN TEAM PLAY

'JINX KILLERS' MEAN MUCH TO THE PLAYERS

By GEORGE E. MILLIN

Baseball has in its ranks one set of laborers who won't go south for spring training; their names won't appear on the sport pages for many weeks yet, but when opening day comes around, they'll be on the job, ready to help make the 1915 season a grand and glorious success. No, we do not refer to the umpires; we refer to the mascots, who have become such important cogs in the major league machines.

Today there is scarcely a club in either the American or National league which thinks it can get along without a mascot. Of course, he is needed to carry the bats from the plate and arrange them in order before the bench. He also may be pressed into service to run errands for the players. But after all, it is the sentimental superstition attached to the mascot which makes him a necessary adjunct.

Although we have not delved into the history of the thing, we feel safe in saying that Louis VanZelst, the Athletics' mascot, was the first kid to make the job worth while. Louis, attired in a small edition of the uniform worn by Baker, Harry, McNelis, Collins and the other stars, first jumped his way into prominence in 1910, when Connie Mack's team won the American league pennant and beat the Cubs in the world's championship series.

Louie had a way of doing things which could not help but attract attention. He arranged the bats according to the system uncovered by the players and he kept them just so in fact, he guarded them with his very life—or would have done so, if that had been necessary. Louie dug a little hole in the turf between the home plate and the bench, and when the Athletics were on the attack, he planted his feet in that hole just so, stooped just so and "pulled" for a base hit. He didn't always get it, but he "pulled" so many bingles in the course of a season that he was looked upon as a "jinx" killer.

Ask any member of the Athletics what part Louie played in the victories of the team and he'll tell you that the little mascot was a big factor—that is, if the player is honest. For the little player is the most superstitious individual in the universe, and the "Mackmen" got so used to seeing VanZelst perform his little stunts in tended to jinx the opponents that they felt the mascot was responsible for a great deal of the luck which came their way.

Anyhow, Louis VanZelst, mascot of the Athletics to the world's championship in 1910 and again in 1911. He had an off year in 1912, but he came back strong in 1913 and managed to give Connie and his men the luck necessary to land the American league flag in 1914. They didn't win the world's title, but that's another story.

A National Figure

As a result of all this, Louis VanZelst became a national figure. He traveled with the Athletics wherever they went. On the road, as well as in the hole and "jinxed" base his out of opposing pitchers. Louis is popular with ball players, umpires and fans, and wears his honors with becoming modesty.

Other clubs had gone in for the mascot business in a half-hearted way, but when they saw what success attended the Athletics' "jinx-killer," they went about it in all seriousness. When the Giants won the National league pennant in 1911, they had a freak named Charley Foust, who took credit upon himself for landing them the bag. The players poked a lot of fun at Charley, but they have admitted since that they did consider him the personification of good luck. Consequently, he was permitted to hang around while the world's series was being played. New York was beaten in the classic and then Foust didn't look so good. In fact, he lost his job. But since then McGraw has had a youngster whose name is Sullivan. He not only is a first-class bat boy, but has developed into a ball player of ability far beyond his years, and his exhibitions around first base in the practice period entertain and amuse the spectators.

The Boston Red Sox, when they won the American league pennant in 1912, had a kid named Jerry McCarthy, who wore a regulation uniform and down

to his size, and who patteous after Louis VanZelst. He landed the Boston club in front in the world's series against the Giants, and has held his job ever since. He's a popular kid in Massachusetts, and the fans are expecting him to "pull" another pennant for his club this year.

The Phillies have had a mascot, Eddie Miller, who has worked industriously to land that club in front. He almost succeeded in 1912, but he did not quite jinx, the secret which had made VanZelst, Foust, McCarthy and others succeed, and he had to be satisfied with second place. But Eddie insists that it was not his fault; that he jinxed the bats in approved mascot fashion and "jinxed" opponents in big league style. He'll be back on the job next summer, most likely.

When Branch Rickey took charge of the St. Louis Browns last spring, he employed a mascot. Branch is said to be strong for the superstitious stuff, although he doesn't like to admit it publicly. Anyhow, his mascot, Jimmy Warren, did good work for the first half of the season, but fell down badly toward the finish. He probably will get another chance in the coming campaign.

Signed Just Like Regular

Cincinnati has had that likable little fellow, Brownie Burke, on the payroll for a number of seasons. Brownie is several steps higher than a mascot, however. He is more than 21 years old and knows a thing or two about baseball, as well as other subjects. President He, chairman of the Reds found Burke while on a western trip and signed him. Brownie never has brought Cincinnati a pennant, but he is so popular that the players would not want to see him quit the club.

But the king of them all right now is Johnny Boston-Baked Beans Ralphie Waldo Emerson Connor—in plain life, William Connor—who mascotted the Boston Braves last season. The classic-looking kid established new records for "jinx killing." He started, the Stallings men from last place and carried them along to first position and the pennant. Then he met Louis VanZelst in the world's series, and easily won over his principal rival. Which just about fixed Connor's superiority.

The Boston manager and his players are superstitious to the limit. Stallings has to have the bats pointed just so, and there are countless other formalities which must be attended to around the Braves' bench. These duties belong to the mascot, and since they were so well attended to that the Boston club landed the highest honors in baseball last season, Connor gets the credit. He is fixed for life—that is, unless Stallings gets a new idea that the kid has lost his charm, when he probably will pay Connor well to disappear.

To the rank outsider, the mascotting business sounds absurd, no doubt. But to the player who cannot help but think that luck plays a big part in the national pastime, it is real. And the kid who thinks he possesses "jinx" ability always is in line for a job with a big league club.

AND NOW CURLEY'S SHIP IS STRANDED IN STORM!

Grief Galore Attends Efforts to Bring About Match Between Johnson and Willard

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 27.—The elements contrived today to delay further definite arrangements for the Johnson-Willard prize fight. Jack Curley, promoter of the bout, sent an airmail to agents here today, saying that he was stranded aboard the Chalmers, which had been anchored in a storm. He said he did not expect to arrive before Tuesday at Havana, where he will confer with Jack Johnson regarding whether the negro shall attempt to reach Juarez to meet Willard who returns here in the Cuban capital.

That Bad Weather Time
Between Winter and Spring
Will be easier to pass if you wear one of our new, very light "Angorette" Vest Coats.
Five Fifty 2 different colors.
The W. I. Lucas
Sporting Goods Co.
119 N. TULSA ST. PHONE N. 900

See Us for Bargains In Used Cars
The Strang Garage Co.

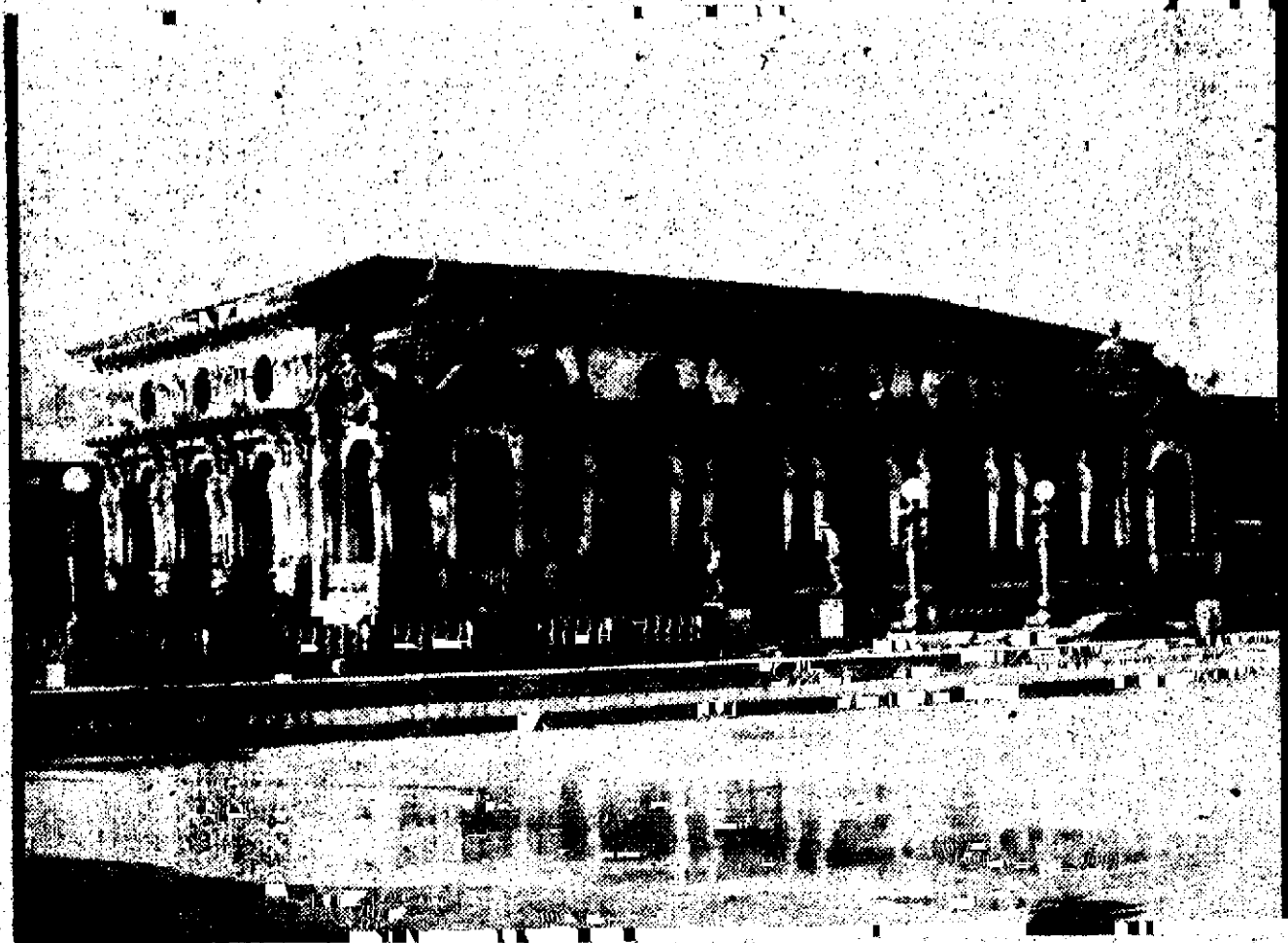
WOMEN'S BUILDING AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

National Board of Y. W. C. A. Has Equipped Handsome Service
Building for Women Fair Guests

Just inside the main entrance of the Panama-Pacific exposition is a building erected for the use and comfort of the thousands of women who will visit San Francisco during the exposition. This year the national board of the Young Women's Christian association were invited by the officials of the exposition to erect and equip a suitable structure. The result is a beautiful building in the south gardens, facing the Tower of Jewels. It is directly to the left of the San Francisco street railway, where it will be convenient for visitors entering or leaving the grounds.

There is an information bureau in the center of the main lobby, where it can be seen the moment one enters the building. A staff of trained women is in attendance. The visitor who wants to know about train schedules or car service, or the woman who is anxious to find a good place to board near the exposition grounds, will be given the desired information. Facts about the city and bay region will be furnished here. Lectures in the exposition grounds and employees of churches and social service agencies will be available to the all-day study. An emergency service and a trained nurse are part of the equipment of this department.

Lunches for five hundred. On this same floor is a large quick service lunch room, where both men and women can obtain well cooked food at moderate prices. Five hundred people can be seated here at one time. A mezzanine balcony extends around the room, and from the balcony and balcony overlooking the south gardens and the lagoon. The Tower of Jewels is only a short distance away, and the central features of the wonderful illuminating scheme are within a stone's throw. The view from these windows will make the balcony tables most desirable. Aside from the regular lunch



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

use for conferences and meetings. Many organizations, whose work is educational in character or along lines of social service, will hold sessions in this building. It has been estimated that an average of three to four conventions a day will meet in San Francisco during the exposition year. Many of these will be of especial interest to women.

Noted Speakers

The Young Women's Christian association is planning a series of lectures, and also from prominent men and women whose work is related to the broader lines of association activities. Problems in home economics, hygiene, physical training and recreation, questions of thrift and efficiency, and kindred subjects are to be listed for discussion.

Films picturing actual association work are to be shown on the second floor. In addition to the office picture and motion picture exhibit, all kinds of the building's interior and exterior will display the various models and results of a nationwide contest. All over the country the girls of the city associations have been working to complete for national prizes. Awards, certificates, photographs and original drawings.

To Care for Workers

The building, in the exposition

trained worker will give full time to the girls and women employed at the big fair. There will be between 2,000 and 3,000 of these girls. They must be aided in securing trustworthy living accommodations.

The exposition officials have asked the association to look after any girls who are discharged from the various concessions. They have said that if some probation scheme is arranged whereby the difficulty with the girl can be remedied, there will be the possibility of reinstating her. If she should be permitted to drift out into the city, alone and discouraged, she would be open to every sort of temptation. It is the intention of the Young Women's Christian association to offer friendship and practical help through its secretaries and members. Wholesome recreation and relaxation is to be provided.

There are to be evening classes in salesmanship, bookkeeping, typing, and stenography conducted in the association building. They will be open to employees of the exposition at a nominal cost. A club room offers an opportunity for social gatherings, and a series of talks on hygiene, dress and comfort will be open to the girls who wish to attend.

As the only strictly woman's building on the grounds, it is expected that it will be in constant use and do a genuine and much-needed service.

THE SHIFTED EQUILIBRIUM IN THE FAR EAST

What Will Be the Outcome of the
Wrecking of Germany's Commercial Enterprise at Tsing-Tao?

Cardinal L. Harding on Germany's
Makings.

The government of Tsing-Tao was not only unique among the Chinese treaty ports; it was unique in the history of colonization. Nowhere in the east was there efficiency and honesty in every planning and administration to compare with the German record here during their 15 years of occupation. Nowhere was sanitation more thoroughly enforced, nowhere were the theories of life more strictly upheld, and nowhere on the whole could you have a better time than under the thoroughgoing Prussian regime the Kaiser sent out to rule in Tsing-Tao. They provided for everything, they spread the law here in the far east, and they put out a cadence on the beach which can not be matched north of Singapore today.

And by the way of dealing out justice equally to all, they adopted a system of land taxation which, while it made land owners rich, was very tolerably well planned. Indeed, Tsing-Tao was not unappreciated by the world.

model single tax system. Even more amid of smashed-up forts and burnt-out cities, there remains the sturdy backbone of a campaign for commercial power which already has been suggested.

Steps to step the remaining piece both in commerce and possibilities which make Tsing-Tao today a key to the Pacific commercial empire. They have linked this port today one of the lines between the coast of China, with the sea and with the trans-Siberian on the north, and with the heart of the Yangtze valley on the south, and they have worked a then way through a maze of agreements with the Chinese government which, if they had been left to carry them out, would have concentrated the railways of North and Central China on an outlet to the sea at Tsing-Tao. They signed up loans amounting to more than \$1,000,000 only last year which would ultimately have delivered into their territory the great railway scheme in China, the trunk line already completed to within a few hundred miles of the eastern terminus which will cut across the trans-Siberian system of Russia with the Yellow sea and provide a trade route and thoroughfare rivalling the great Siberian.

What will become of a scheme such as these? What will become of the mines

also dominated by Tsing-Tao, which produced one-half million tons of coal last year in the midst of great valleys of coal and iron are yet untouched. With the fall of the German power in China these things have been thrown bodily in the delicate scales which hold the balance of power in Asia, and there is no wonder that these scales are rocking violently with the shifted equilibrium.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

From the New York Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA.—Five million dollars' worth of city of Philadelphia bonds, issued for civic improvements, were sold over the counter to large and small investors in seven hours in one day. A long line of men and women waited at the city treasurer's office and snapped up the securities as fast as their money could be taken in. When the office opened in the morning more than \$1,000,000 in mail orders had been received. At noon \$2,000,000 of the issue had been signed away, and when the last bond was sold at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, scores of would-be purchasers were turned away. The bonds were sold at par, to bear 4 percent and to mature in 30 years. This was the largest loan ever offered to the public by the city.

AUSTRIAN FIELD GUN OUTSIDE PRZEMYSL



Black Crepe de Chine
and Messaline Waists,
\$3.50 to \$6.50

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.

GIDDINGS' KIRKWOOD
GIDDINGS BROS.

Store Closes 5:30 P. M.

Clever Ideas in New Crepe de Chine Waists, Only \$3.75

MONDAY WE FEATURE six extremely stylish models in crepe de Chine Waists. Simplicity is strongly in evidence in these new, attractive styles, prominent among which are the military tendencies, the new standing collar, the reversible collar that can be worn standing or rolled, plain pearl and novelty buttons, small tucks or embroidered effects. Still others with just a little dainty lace trimming. Some with roll collar and low cut front. Colors are maize, putty, flesh, battleship gray, sand, light gray, white, black, etc. They are exceptionally good values at \$3.75

Extra Special Monday Hemstitched Lunch Napkins

Special purchase lot, all linen, hemstitched Lunch Napkins, on sale Monday at the following prices:
14x14-inch \$2.25 Lunch Napkins, dozen \$1.75
15x15-inch \$3.50 Lunch Napkins, dozen \$2.75
15x15-inch \$4.00 Lunch Napkins, dozen \$3.00
15x15-inch \$5.00 Lunch Napkins, dozen \$4.00
18x18-inch \$6.00 Lunch Napkins, dozen \$5.00

75c Lace Trimmed Scarfs 50c

54-inch Indian Head Scarfs, lace trimmed; six different patterns; a splendid value at 75c; our special at, each 50c

Cretonne Lunch Sets \$1.50

13-piece Lunch Sets, made of good quality cretonne, in pretty, fast colors; good assortment of patterns; per set \$1.50

50c Guest Towels 39c

15x22-inch, fine, all linen, hemstitched Guest Towels, embroidered in white, pink or blue; regular 50c value, special Monday 39c

75c Dress Linens 65c

40-inch Colored Handkerchief Linens for dresses and waists, in pink, blue and apricot; a splendid value at 75c per yard; special for Monday, per yard 65c

Natural Linen for Art Work

Beautiful round thread, Natural Linen for Art Work, in all widths from 18 to 72-inch. Per yard 25c to \$1.50

Hand Woven Russian Crash

Beautiful quality hand woven Russian Crash, 40 and 18-inch widths. Yard 25c and 30c

Handkerchief Linens

36-inch white, sheer Handkerchief Linens at the following prices, per yard: 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

"Draweasy" Linens

White, round thread "Draweasy" Linens, in all widths from 18 to 100-inch. Per yard 50c to \$3.00

Every Woman Should See These New LACES



Every woman, that is, who has in mind for this Spring and Summer the making of dresses, waists, evening gowns or anything for which she will need dainty laces, should see our display tomorrow. All new, just unpacked, and the prettiest we've shown for many a season.

Iridescent, Black Spangle and Jet Trimmings

To have exactly the right bit of garniture or ornament for the new gown is most important. That's one of the reasons why you should see our display of these beautiful trimmings in Flourings, Alfoxers, Bands and Metal-lons. Prices, per yard, 35c to \$10.00

Embroidered Net Laces

White, cream and ecru Embroidered Net Laces, 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches wide. Prices, per yard, 12 1/2c to \$4.75

Chantilly Laces

In white and cream, 2 1/2 to 30 inches wide. Per yard \$1.50 to \$4.00

All Silk Nets \$1.75

For tunics and sleeves, 40 inches wide, in white, black, putty, sand, beige, blue. Very new and especially good this season.

Smart Adaptations in New Spring Hats

Queer little, quaint little shapes, but large in their distinctive new features, which interpret the modes for spring as correctly as a mirror reflects your features. Chic, clever, smart, and becoming as never before.



Here and there are large models to vary the range for personal adaptation, but you may be certain of picking nothing commonplace from the showing. The woman who seeks distinction in spring millinery may rest assured that she will find it in this early display.

Ranging in prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00

The New Suits and Coats For Spring

YOU WILL BE interested in our Ready-to-wear department these days, for there is hardly an express that comes in but carries new suits, coats or dresses for us. And they are being put on display as soon as they are unpacked.

Suit Jackets show great variety in design and trimmings. For stout figures, the straight lines are preferred. Others have ripple effects and pleats held in by belts. Trimmings of self braid and buttons are used.

Skirts show much more fullness. There are many yoke effects. Many plain, circular skirts are shown, and others with pleats are also the vogue.

Coats were never prettier than they are this season, nor have the styles ever been more emphatically feminine. The mannish tendencies have almost entirely disappeared.

Suits \$15.00 to \$55.00

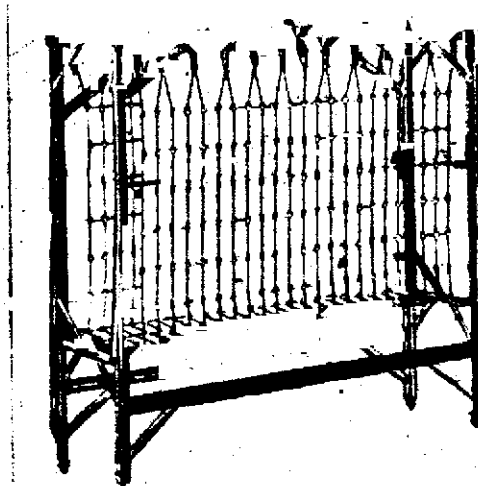
Coats \$7.50 to \$35.00



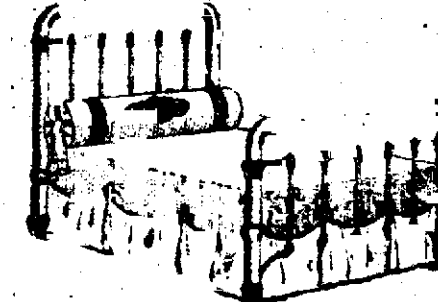
Special Sale This Week on "McDougal" Kitchen Cabinets

HERE'S an offer that should appeal to every housewife in reach of this store. See these Cabinets in the window, and in the department, 4th floor. Price reductions as follows:

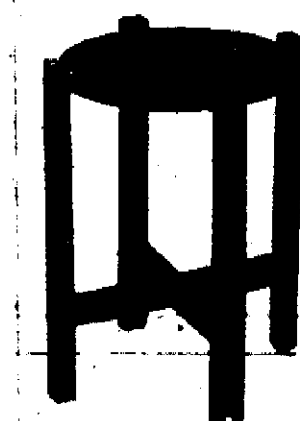
\$30.00 Cabinets \$23.50 \$35.00 Cabinets \$28.50
\$38.50 Cabinets \$31.25 \$57.50 Cabinets \$36.50



This all metal Folding Bed, best link fabric springs, well made. Regular \$7.50; Special \$4.65



Vernis Martin Bed, full size, 2-inch posts, best link fabric springs, fine cotton felt mattress. Special, complete \$12.75



Solid Oak Magazine Rack, fumed finish, well made. Regular \$2.50; Special \$1.45



This Solid Oak Tabourette, fumed finish, well made. Regular 85c; Special 66c

By Special Cable From the International News Service

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Much Anxiety Shown.

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GRAND DUCHESS VICTORIA
OF RUSSIA.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Nineteenth in

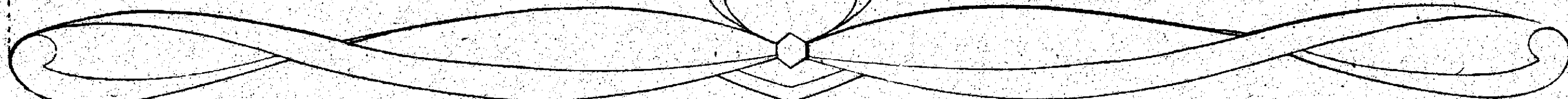
By PHILIP EVERETT.

SIR GILBERT PARKER AND MRS. PARKER

SECRET

FRENCH: SHAFESHOOTERS CARRYING MACHINE GUN TO THE TOP OF
A TREE, SOLELY EX. USING THEMSELVES TO GERMAN FIRE.

A black and white illustration of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored dress, looking out of a window. The window has a circular frame with a cross-like design. The woman's face is in profile, looking towards the right. The style is simple and graphic.



Eleanor Norris' Answers to Her Correspondents

A single rose with a few leaves placed

GOD DOES NOT FIX THE DEATH RATE

Second in the Series by the World's Foremost Medical Writer in Which He Exposes Absurd Theories and Fallacies Relating to Longevity--Next Sunday "Why We Get No Messages from the Other World"

By Dr. Woods-Hutchinson.

President-Elect American Academy of Medicine

THE old cynic philosophers averred that nothing was surer but death and taxes. But with the death rate cut down 80 per cent within fifty years and single taxers declaring war on the death on all taxes save one—and even that possibly to be abolished when we can control our natural resources—it looks as if the saying was in need of revision. Even though there be "a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will," it is evident that our skill with the hatchet is improving rapidly.

In the sense that we must all die some day, which is a consolation rather than otherwise, for the happiest life, like the greatest battle, gets to be a bore sooner or later and begins to run around in circles, death is still sure. But as to the time, the method and every other detail of our final taking leave of the world, we are almost absolutely free agents, and the sky is the only limit. To paraphrase Scripture: "The dirty and unventilated man shall not live out half his days." And even what the span of those days, the so-called natural duration of life, may be is still quite unsure, and, for all that we can see, unlimited. Nearly sixty years ago, in the very dawn of sanitary science, Chadwick, the great English health pioneer, declared that he was prepared to plan and build a city which should have any desired death rate, from five per thousand per annum up.

He was simply laughed at by both the pious and the practical men of those days, but within little more than half a century a lineal descendant of his in science, one William C. Gorgas, fulfilled his prophecy almost to the letter by building just such a city, a whole country, in fact, and that not in the bracing, healthful north, but in the worst and most notorious pest hole in the seething tropics. For two different semi-annual periods the death rate of the white employees in Panama, including nearly a third of women and children, touched six per thousand per annum. And General Gorgas could work at least two-thirds of the same miracle all over these United States if he were appointed secretary to a great National Department of Health and Public Safety and given a free hand as to pure water, good food, airy, sunlit houses, war on infections, and last, but by no means least, good wages. It is very significant that the lowest northern white wage rate paid in Panama, the first and only "spotless town" in history, was five dollars a day, and the lowest colored or tropical white rate three dollars a day, more than double what they had been accustomed to at home.

An Apparent Paradox

That Tells a Big Truth.

Here, as everywhere, the apparent paradox holds: Double the wages and you halve the death rate and treble the net efficiency. Indeed, when Gorgas was asked what should be the first step to lower the death rate in a Northern factory town, he replied, "A minimum wage of \$31." But," says some one at once, "we all must die some time of something." Supposing that we can save a thousand lives from poisoned milk in infancy, from the "little pestilences" in childhood, of tuberculosis and typhoid in youth, aren't we simply shifting the deaths from one part of the life scale to another, postponing the day of account, but altering the final balance and settlement not a whit? Does not our boasted increased average length of life consist mainly of a huge saving of lives in infancy, childhood and early youth, by codding and hot-housing and promoting the survival of those who would otherwise have died at those periods until they can be no longer kept going and break down and die in spite of us at forty, forty-five or fifty? This is apparently supported by the curious fact that, while our death rate for all earlier ages of life has gone down tremendously, that from forty-eight to sixty has not only not diminished, but even increased slightly, about 5 per cent in males and 2 per cent in females. This straw is eagerly clutched at by our life insurance companies to explain the fact that they are still insuring lives in the twentieth century with a death rate of fifteen per thousand at rates fixed in the nineteenth when the death rate was over thirty.

At the first sight, this pessimistic contention seems plausible and has been used as the basis for bitter attacks upon our modern methods of sanitation and social betterment. But, as a matter of fact, it has astonishingly little support or standing in court when the actual facts are studied. First of all, it rests upon the purely gratuitous assumption that there is a fixed and definite limit to the healthiest and soundest human life, beyond which it is impossible to extend our span upon this planet. This, like most universally accepted assumptions, is based upon little more than legend and tradition, and the experience that in the old, unhappy days, before the dawn of the scientific era, barely two-thirds of a century ago, the days of ignorance and filth, of cowardice and cruelty, of poverty and pith, which we fatuously refer to as "the good old days," most human beings who worked through the famines and the pestilences, and the private stabbings and the public slaughterings, the official they were glad to get for food and the sewage for water, were at the end of three-score or three-score and ten years pretty well worn out and ready to drop into the chimney corner and prate about "Vanitas vanitatum!"

Their bodies had endured more insults, attacks and hairbreadth escapes in a month than ours do now in a year. And it is the things that have happened to us that make us old, not the mere length of time we have been upon the planet. But even if we accept the miserable, walling dirge: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and trouble, for it is soon cut off and we fly away," as our war song, we have plenty of leeway before we bump against the inevitable. If everybody lived to be seventy that would roughly mean a death rate of about twelve per thousand and a year in a stationary box's salary. But, as most modern economists are not stationary, in fact are increasing at the rate of two to five per cent per annum, we must mean a death rate of about one per thousand, or less, for that matter. And the fact we have ever won yet for a whole country or large city is from 13 to 15. No we still have a long and cheerful way to Trianon before we reach even this imaginary limit.

But it is most singular how the more closely we study the question of the so-called "natural term" of life the more impossible it becomes to find any positive proof of such a thing. Some very interesting and careful studies of the natural lifetimes of animals have recently been made by eminent biologists and statisticians, notably Prof. Chalmers Mitchell, director of the famous London Zoological Society's Gardens. The investigations covered a large number of species, wild, in captivity and domestic, with the singular and unexpected result that it appeared impossible to fix any definite limit at which life under anything approaching ideal circumstances must come to an end. (Certainly nine-tenths of either wild or domestic animals were found to die under half their maximum age from causes which might be termed accidental, i. e., which had nothing to do with the essential exhaustion of their vital powers. In not a few species, such as some fresh water fishes which could be accurately observed in ponds for considerable periods, not merely life, but also growth appeared to continue indefinitely until terminated by capture, drought or disease. The famous "monster" warty old trout, in the deep hole under the tree roots, or the wise old pike, the despair and the delight of the angler, is apparently only an illustration of what many "little fishes in the brook" might attain to if possessed of adequate intelligence, wariness and courage.

It was even difficult to fix within fifty per cent of what might be called an average natural term of life for most animals, including such familiar fellow boarders as dogs, cats and horses. It was found that the lifetime of a dog or a horse was, up to twenty years for the latter and ten or twelve for the former, pretty much what we chose to make it by our skill or our ignorance, our care or our neglect, and well attested cases are on record of nearly double these equine and canine ages being attained. This almost perfectly corresponds with the results of our study of and experience with the genus humanum, for the more carefully we look into the actual facts of the case under the microscope, in the test tube and on the post mortem table, the more overwhelmingly we are driven to the conclusion that the so-called signs of old age are the clear marks of either malnutrition, overwork or of infectious disease which were supposed to have revealed from. It would seem only reasonable that there should be such a thing as the decay of our body and its various organs, simply through the cumulative effects of successive decades of wear and tear. But so far as clear and distinguishing marks of senile decay in our internal organs is concerned, almost every one of them shows the unmistakable handwriting and footprints of some form of infectious disease.

Old Age Hardly

Ever a Cause of Death.

That famous decay and hardening of the arteries, for instance, whose pompous Greek-Latin name, Arterio-Sclerosis, has been dignified into a new disease of civilization, is now clearly traceable in the great majority of cases to one or another of the infections, or fevers, after the normal resistance of the body has been lowered by prolonged muscular overstrain, bad food and bad air. Even more contrary to popular impression, death by old age is and always has been one of the rarest of exits from this world's stage. Two decades or more ago, Plesner discovered that the great majority of deaths occurring in hospitals, even in those who had been crippled in their joints, or heart, or kidneys, or liver, or nervous system, and were in a state of serious chronic disease, were due not actually to that chronic disease itself, but to a sudden and vicious attack of what would under other circumstances have been a trivial infection, like a cold in the head, an influenza, a tonsillitis, or a mild bronchitis or pneumonia. So uniformly was this the case that he coined the phrase: "Terminal infections" to describe these last germs "straws which broke the camel's back" of vital resistance. So widely has the idea extended since that most of our boards of health or census bureaus, refuse to accept "old age" as an adequate and intelligible cause of death in a death certificate.

Although we may perhaps be inclined to resent this as pure hair splitting, with a vague sort of feeling that any man who lives to be seventy-five or over is entitled to die of anything he pleases and no question asked, yet it is an interesting and consoling thought, with applications of considerable practical value, that so far there is scarcely a single attested case on record of any human being actually dying, simply, in the classic phrase, "because he couldn't live any longer," upon purely internal grounds. Most deaths from "old age" are due to pneumonia, of a mercifully painless and swift type, seldom running more than four days and often only two. We may even feel some little sympathy with the man giving his family history in making application for life insurance, who, when asked what his maternal grandfather, aged eighty-five, died of, replied after some minutes of cogitation, "Well, I really couldn't say positively, but I know it wasn't anything serious." It is certainly significant and hopeful, that so far as the actual facts go, the full, natural, unstarved, uninfected, unweakened possible limit of human life has probably never yet been reached. It leaves all sorts of possibilities open to us in the future. On the other hand, studies upon the lower animals have opened into the limbo of legend and tradition, where they belong, a great deal of "skumble-skamble" stuff about the superior longevity of animals as contrasted with man. All the animal centenarians for instance have gone into the waste-paper basket, like their alleged human confreres. No basis whatever was found to exist for the huge longevity claims for the raven, or the turtle, or the elephant, or any of the other animal Methuselahs, except the very rich and abundant one of our utter and complete ignorance of the actual date of their birth. For instance in the elephant, practically all tame elephants are born wild and captured after maturity.

Longevity of Certain

Animals a Popular Myth.

Of the few born in captivity none have ever reached the age of fifty. Most of them show all the signs of old age at thirty-five or forty. The royal elephant that had carried five generations of rajahs or kings was found to be a myth, or else the half of the poison bowl had been very busy among the rajahs. Our utter lack of knowledge about the rate of growth of the tortoise and of the turtle, and the ease with which the glibful practical joker can carve on the shell of the torpid and

helpless beast any name and date he chooses, from "Adam, Year 1," up, leaving it to be discovered next season with open-eyed wonder by the parlor naturalist. As an amusing illustration, a huge tortoise weighing nearly 300 pounds was brought to the New York zoo from the Galapagos Islands. It was alleged to be over 200 years old, and to grow about an inch in diameter a year. For several months it hibernated, but woke up in the Spring, began to grow, and in three months gained over 20 per cent in size and weight. It was probably between five and seven years old. This forms the basis of the huge longevity attributed to these beasts.

In the case of the raven, it is simply a case of "All coons look alike to me," for the single pair of ravens that had built their nest continuously for 125 years in one turret of the old castle may have comprised anywhere from ten to fifty different generations, for anything that any human observer could tell to the contrary. The same utter lack of accurate knowledge explains the extraordinary longevity ascribed to the eagle, the lion, the wild swan and the boa constrictor. There is absolutely no trustworthy record of any elephant over fifty, or any raven over twenty; nor of any tortoise over thirty years old; and the oldest fish, flesh or fowl ever positively known in captivity was a parrot which attained the age of thirty-three in the bird house at the London Zoo.

With apologies to Poe:

"We are driven to agreeing
That no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing
Bird or beast that reached three-score."

So that all the talk about animals taking a certain time to reach maturity, as evidenced by the condition of their teeth or the union of the heads of their bones with their shafts, or their first mating period, and then living so many multiples of that time, with the enchanting conclusion that human beings, upon this principle, ought to reach at least 150 or 200 years, must go by the board completely. We come as near to living our full natural span of life as any known animal. In fact, the conditions under which we live are as "natural" and healthful as those that surround any animal; and we have not the slightest reason to regard ourselves as inferior in either health, vigor or longevity to any of our animal cousins or bird relatives.

Let us see for a moment what the big, massive figures in the death lists are at the different periods of life, and how far they come within our own control. In infancy, the message of the scroll is so vividly clear that he who runs may read it. We used to have, in the pre-bacterial days, a death rate during the first year of life of anywhere from 250 to 350 per thousand born. In the words of Hood's Jingle:

"What different lots our birthdays bring,
For instance, one little mannikin thing
Survives to bear many a wrinkle."

"While death forbids another to wake,
And a son that it took nine moons to make,
Expires without a twinkle."
Our destinies happy or fatal.

One little craft is cast away
On its very first trip in Bababoombe Bay;
While another rides safe at Port Natal."

Within ten years of the time we had abandoned "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away" attitude, we found that a third of this slaughter of the innocents was due to bad air and respiratory diseases; another third to dirty milk, and we impudently proceeded to thwart the "dispensations of Providence," with the result that in less than forty years our infant death rate has been cut down just about this clearly preventable two-thirds; and a community which loses more than ten infants in the hundred during their first year considers itself more or less disgraced. And really civilized communities like New Zealand and some of the Swiss Communes, where they stand for those ridiculous things called "children's rights" to food, fresh air, play and love, save all but seven, and even five in the hundred, of their babies. We are finding that "twinkle" has its cause in the "sins of the fathers" and a very important one, whose removal will be attended by far-reaching improvements in many other departments of human life and happiness.

But, challenges some heavy taxpayer and real estate owner, the real Cicerone that turns men into swine is not woman, the enchantress, but the possession of and by too many acres of dirt. "Suppose you tide these weakly and ailing babes over into their second year, won't you simply spread the mortality over the next five years as they slip their anchors one after another, after costing the community just that much more for every year they survived?"

Figures Show Infant Mortality Cut in Half.

Let the figures answer. We only got the mortality cut in two about five or ten years ago, but long enough for it to make its damaging effects visible upon the vitality of the children of the next five years, and the damning results are beginning to show themselves already. Instead of rising tremendously on account of the unfit and undrained infant lives loaded onto it, the mortality of the next period of life, up to the fifth year, has gone steadily down and down, until its reduction is almost as great as that for the period of infancy. Passing on up through the Seven Ages of Man, the next period, that of childhood proper, from the fifth to the fifteenth year, shows an almost equally marked saving of life, partly on account of the good work coming in to our aid, which has been done against those modern horrors, the diseases of childhood, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, etc., and partly because life children with whom we have to work are bigger, stronger and with better resisting power against disease, on account of the good care that has been taken of them in infancy.

The tide of victory over the flood of short coffin sweeps steadily on into the next period, that of young adult life, from fifteen to twenty-five, for here our fight against tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid comes to our aid, and clear through the next period, that of manhood and womanhood, twenty-five to forty-five. The "Captains of the Men of Death" are beaten backward at every point, although the victory is not quite so complete here as it was in infancy. It is only when we reach the climax, and the beginning decline of life that our lives begin to waver and the enemy plucks up courage to try to hold his own. But even



DR. WOODSHUTCHINSON.

this counts for nothing until about the fiftieth year, after which, as our insurance experts so loudly trumpet on every occasion, the death rate remains the same as it did forty years ago. Indeed, in the period between fifty-five and sixty-five it falls about 5 per cent, below the former average. This temporary check is usually attributed to the so-called stresses and strains of civilization, over-feeding, dissipation, hurry and excitement, and the diseases which principally cause this death rate of middle age, Bright's disease, cancer, heart disease, paralysis and other degenerations of the nervous system, fibrosis of the liver and hardening of the arteries (arterio-sclerosis) have been dubbed the "diseases of civilization."

The moment, however, that these diseases of middle life began to be investigated, it was found that they had no connection whatever with eating, drinking, high living or the pressure of city life. On the contrary, nearly two-thirds of them were clearly traceable to damages left upon the heart, arteries, kidneys, liver and nervous system by the little infections of childhood, the greater infections of middle life, typhoid, tuberculosis, syphilis and rheumatism, and even such trivial annoyances as colds in the head, sore throats and Summer sicknesses. In other words, the reason why the death rate after fifty is not yet declining is that our work in saving babies and in lowering infant and child mortality was not fairly under way until about twenty-five years ago. In other words, after our present crop of fifty-year-olds had reached young adult life, we men and women of middle age are the survivors from the pre-hygienic period, and the young people who are coming up to take our places will probably not show a third of the so-called diseases of middle life that we do, because they were protected during their infancy, childhood and young adult life from the principal causes of these chronic degenerations.

The intelligent care and protection now given to the teeth alone will add ten or fifteen years to our life, to say nothing of the discovery that abscesses in the gum and about the roots of the teeth are one of the chief causes of chronic rheumatism, particularly of the most painful and crippling varieties, and that dirty mouths cause a large share of our abscesses, our discharges, and our neuritis. Twenty years more and toothaches will be a curiosity, and plagues and dentures and artificial teeth almost unknown. The youngsters now coming up will keep their teeth till they are eighty, and their digestion and elastic gait in proportion.

What would not we semi-centenarians, have been spared in the shape of choked nostrils, irregular teeth, perforated ear drums, broken mouths and pigeon breasts if only the magic word "adenoids" had been known and acted upon in our childhood days? The cripples of our generation are nearly all dead and our new ones are coming up to take their place; children's hospitals cure them all now; the blind asylums are emptying fast and emptied chiefly by old or middle-aged persons. Thanks to spectacles and artificial teeth, old age is relieved of half its dreariness and boredom.

Woman Shows No Increase in Death Rate.

I may mention in passing that woman has again shown her customary superior vitality and vigor, and that her death rate at these ages—so deadly to men—shows practically no increase, and a distinctly superior decline at all other periods of life. That this comparatively heavy mortality during the periods from the fiftieth to the sixty-fifth year is due to a specific cause of this sort is supported by the cheering fact that after the sixty-fifth year the death rate again begins to decline, as compared with that of the same age forty years ago, while the percentage who pass seventy-five is larger than it ever was before. So that we are in a position now to laugh at those gloom and gloomy predictions about what would happen on account of our short

sighted methods of saving infant life, "promoting the survival of the fittest" and lowering the general average vitality of the race. The children of today of all ages from the fifth year on are from one to three inches taller, six to twenty pounds heavier, and have from three-fourths to two inches better chest development than the children of corresponding ages thirty years ago. And, what is practically the same thing, our American children of today have the same superiority over the children of the particular European country in which their fathers, grandfathers or great-grandfathers were born. How much further this reduction of the death rate can be carried along through the declining years of life is a question, but it is one which need not concern us much. If we can live a full, active, useful life up to fifty-five, seventy or seventy-five years of age, what happens to us after that need distress us little. To live hard and usefully, and die as suddenly as possible, are the ideals of biological philosophy. There is neither merit, nor credit, nor comfort, in outliving our usefulness and our happiness.

Ninety Years About the Limit of Human Life.

While we are utterly unable to say that there is any fixed limit to the duration of human life, the probabilities are that even under the most ideal conditions which can be furnished by science the vast majority of us will fall by the wayside before our eighty-fifth or ninety-fifth year, and most of us will not only be willing, but glad to do so. There are just as many old people in the world as there ever were in proportion to the population. The idea that old age was more frequently attained in earlier ages is merely one of the many delusions connected with "the good old days." All the people we have known who belonged to those earlier days were naturally very old, therefore that was the characteristic of the whole generation. They held the same delusions about their grandmothers; our grandmothers will hold it about us.

So far as we know, there are just as many centenarians as ever, for the good and sufficient reason that there is not a single legally authenticated case of any human being having passed his hundred and first year in all history, either ancient or modern, as has been proved by careful and exhaustive investigations by competent scientists and statisticians, Sir George Cornwall, Henry and others. No one need have the slightest ambition to become a centenarian, for of the thousands of those who are alleged to have reached their hundred and first year, only three names would ever have been heard of save for the fact of their more turtle-like persistence of life. It is probable that the next generation of the human race, reaching the age of seventy or sixty-five as now, may be the first to reach a hundred, as that may mean that as have been, or will be, our lives, started the new era of old age, the new success, and had as much of a comfortable decline of two or three years as the rising generation and the results of our work and muse over what it was all about, we shall be as ready for our last sleep as we are now for our pillow after a hard day's work.

Other articles in this series one each Sunday—will be as follows:

- No. 3—Why we get no messages from the other world.
- No. 4—Why civilized man is taping his hair.
- No. 5—Why we grow fat.
- No. 6—Why we get thin.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Magazine Feature Section

CAN A RUNT FIGHT?

John Jellicoe, a Small Man, of the English Navy is Criticised Because He Failed to Annihilate the Germans in the Early Stages of the War.



ADMIRAL John Jellicoe and some of his cruisers, battleships and dreadnaughts.

claim, but Churchill believes no one could have kept off the Germans. He is strong in his assertion that Jellicoe is doing the best he can.

That Jellicoe can fight and is not afraid to fight has been proven several times. Never before, however, was he confronted by such a fighting enemy as the Germans. He was present at the relief of Tientsin and was wounded severely. It was thought for a time he was mortally wounded.

ADMIRAL ENTERED NAVY IN 1872.

Born December 5, 1859, Sir John Jellicoe is the son of an officer of the merchant marine, the late Captain J. H. J. Jellicoe. Educated at Rottingdean, young Jellicoe entered the royal navy as a cadet on July 15, 1872, passing out of the Britannia first of his "batch" by more than a hundred marks. In the examination for sub-lieutenants, which rank he attained six years later, he took three "firsts" in itself a remarkable achievement.

On August 23, 1880, he was promoted lieutenant and two years afterward, as a lieutenant on board the Agincourt, he served in the Egyptian war and was awarded the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star. On his return to England in the following year, he studied at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, where he won the special £200 prize for gunnery lieutenants.

In May, 1880, while serving on board the Monarch, he was awarded the Board of Trade silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea, by commanding a life boat which went to the rescue of a stranded ship near Gibraltar, the sea being so heavy that the boat was capsized, but he and the crew were washed ashore. He served also as gunnery lieutenant of the Colossus and on the staff of the Excellent gunnery establishment.

Appointed as commander in 1891, he was for a time employed as assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, being subsequently appointed first lieutenant to the Sans Pareil and later to the Ill-fated Victoria. Admiral Sir George Peckham's flag ship on the Mediterranean station, which was sunk off

Tripoli in collision with the Camerdown, when the Admiral, twenty-nine officers and 350 men were drowned. At the time of the collision, Commander Jellicoe was on the sick list in his cabin. When the ship capsized he, with the aid of a shipman named West, contrived to keep himself afloat till picked up. Commander Jellicoe's silver medal was lost, with other effects, in the Victoria, and the Board of Trade, so it was reported at the time, intimated that another medal could be got on payment.

After serving as commander on the Hamble, flag ship in the Mediterranean, he was promoted to the rank of captain, January 1, 1879, and joined the Ordnance Committee. Temporarily Sir F. H. Seymour selected him as flag captain on the Centurion, on the China station.

During the expedition to succor the legation at Peking in 1900, in which he narrowly escaped death by a severe gunshot wound, Captain Jellicoe commanded the Naval Brigade, and acted as Chief Staff Officer, when he not only gained the C. B. but was awarded by the German Emperor the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle, with crossed swords.

Returning from China at end of 1901 he was in November of that year appointed to superintend the building by contract of ships of war. He next served as Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy, which post he vacated in August, 1903, to take command of the Drake, and in February, 1905, he took up the post of Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, in succession to Captain Barry.

Much has been said about the improvement of good shooting in the British navy, and in this connection considerable praise is due to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. With-out his help, so a writer in the United Service Journal once remarked, the good work fostered by Admiral Sir Percy Scott would have been severely handicapped in fact, impossible for the then Director of Naval Ordnance, proved himself a man of original thought and prompt action and one of the most capable gunnery experts in the Royal navy.

During the time he was in command of the Drake he turned it into one of the best shooting ships in the navy, and while he was at the Admiralty as Director of Naval Ordnance, Captain Jellicoe did all that was possible to improve the gun mounted in ships in the first fighting line being fitted with the most

up to date day and night sights, as well as to install a fire control system of instruments in each ship for "spotting" and controlling at long range shooting. The fittings of the guns and ordinary appliances generally were also greatly improved during the tenure of his appointment.

His selection for the supreme command of the home fleet was in itself something of a romance. He had no small share in shaping the instrument, he is now commanding, and his chief of staff, who was, of course, chosen by himself, is another distinguished officer, who happens to be his brother-in-law. Sir John Jellicoe and Rear Admiral Madden served together at the Admiralty on more than one occasion, both indeed having been Sea Lords, and they both married daughters of Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart.

City of Refuge.

How it came about that Geneva was so long a city of refuge for liberalism, both religious and civil—sheltering for example the English makers of the famous Bible version that bears the city's name—is made plain in Hugh V. Rerburn's account of the city in his new book on Calvin. He says:

"The history of Geneva goes back as far as the days of Julius Caesar, when it was a town of the Allobroges. In the fourth century it became Christian and a bishop was set over it. Built on both banks of the Rhone as it ran from the lake and commanding the trade routes between France, Switzerland, and Italy, it was an object of envy to its neighbors and the King of France, the State of Rome, and the Duke of Savoy were each more anxious than the other to take the city under their protection. It required no small skill in diplomacy to baffle their designs to destroy Geneva independence."

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Mr. Rerburn says, Geneva was a city of wariness, with no inhabitants, but it hummed with life like a hive. "It lay on the great road which bound the east of Europe with the west, and its position gave it commercial advantages of which it took full benefit. Four times a year great fairs were held for a fortnight each, and at these might be seen merchants and merchandise from far and near: Spaniards, Provençals, Normans, and men from Flanders, clothed in shagreen and laced with gold, and from Milan, Venice, and men from Tuscany. The streets in front

of the houses were lined with booths in which were piled up all manner of groceries, soft goods, silks, furs, ironmongery. After the bustle of the gold and silver jewelry, armour and fairs had subsided there was always a large import and export trade going on: caravans and packhorses coming and going, each of them contributing its own share to the wealth of the city. In the workshops men were busy and the sound of the hammer, the saw, and the loom was heard all day long.

"Money was plentiful and was spent freely. The clothing of the principal citizens on state occasions was gorgeous, and at banquets the tables groined with the number of dishes, set on them. Sumptuary laws were often passed to check extravagance, but with little success. With the exception of the bishop, no one habitually kept up great state. People of good social position, like Boreyard and Berthelier, worked alongside their men at their daily toil, went to the market and bought the provision for the household. They planted the trees in the orchard, and watered the flowers in the garden."

"At the fairs they interchanged more than merchandise with foreign traders. They interchanged ideas. The men who came from the free cities of Germany and from the Italian republics of Italy, and from the story of their struggles and aspirations, their virtues and defects, and left it to be a living thing in the minds of those they came into contact with. The Geneva of the sixteenth century was a city of ideas, and it was this consideration that finally overcame Calvin's reluctance, and brought him from Strasbourg to settle in it. His influence was felt everywhere. It was well called a grain of mustard seed which has performed Europe."

Shaggy Ward.

"My little boy is always sneaking off to ride on the tubs," complained the New York mother. "What do you think of that?"

"I should call him rather subways-ward," replied her caller.

It has been said that when the German ships raided the coast of England and bombarded several English coast towns an Englishman said sorrowfully: "A runt can't fight." The Englishman was referring to his own admiral, John Jellicoe, chief of staff of the English navy and commander of a fleet of fighting ships which could not be reproduced for less than a billion dollars.

When the European war broke out Jellicoe had under his direction 137,500 men. The German sea commander had only 68,783 men. Yes, the spectacular work all through the early stages of the war were left entirely to the Germans.

Although commander of the most costly fleet the world has ever seen and commanding the greatest number of sailors the world has ever seen gathered under one head, yet Jellicoe has not done anything spectacular. Now and then some of his subordinates have done thrilling things, such as going through the straits near Constantinople with a submarine. But in every successful encounter they have had the odds in the German favor.

When England entered the war critics were quick to say that the English would blockade the German ports. They thought it would be a short matter for the English to capture all the seacoast towns and establish a rigid blockade. After the war had progressed for weeks they were forced to change their minds. Germany could not be starved easily. The first rail line was cut on a hill, the people with the sailor navy. The first naval success came from the straits with the sailor navy. There it was an Englishman referred to his chief naval fighter as a runt.

If the question of the ability of a runt to fight were all the other

involved it could be settled quickly. George Washington was a gantic man. He stood a half head above his men and could whip any one of them in a physical encounter. He could jump twenty-two feet in a running broad jump and could run, swim and wrestle. He could put a Spanish half dollar between his first two fingers and, crush it with his thumb.

But on the other hand General U. S. Grant was short in stature. Size seemed to make no difference. Both men were fighters. There is no doubt that Washington was the greatest strategist. When lined up with the Russian admiral, Admiral Togo of the Japanese navy was a runt. Yet Togo sent the Russian fleet to the bottom of the sea. Napoleon was known as a Little Corporal. Admiral Nelson, and Admiral Paul Jones of the American navy were small men, too. Small men can fight just the same as big men.

Jellicoe was promoted by Winston Churchill above other admirals. Churchill made himself very unpopular several years ago when he elevated Jellicoe, and possibly the reference to the Englishman as a runt dates back to the day when those older men thought Churchill made a fool of himself.

Was Churchill wise or foolish when he elevated Jellicoe? History must answer the question. Temporary victories do not win wars. Jellicoe was elevated to the command of the fleets of England the day after England declared war on Germany. Jellicoe's real title is "commander of the home fleets with rank of admiral." The day of Jellicoe's appointment the following bulletin was issued:

TEXT OF ORDER ELEVATING JELICOE.

"With the approval of His Majesty the King Admiral Sir John Jel-

licoe, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., has assumed supreme command of the home fleets, with the acting rank of admiral, and Rear Admiral Charles E. Madden, C. V. O., has been appointed to be Chief of the Staff. Both appointments to date from today."

The King sent a personal message to Sir John Jellicoe:—"At this grave moment in our national history I send to you, and through you to the officers and men of the fleets of which you have assumed command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the royal navy and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her empire in the hour of trial."

"GEORGE, R. I."

When Jellicoe was appointed to his high position Churchill doubtless was thinking of the day when Jellicoe invaded the coast of England at the royal maneuvers. Jellicoe's invasion is worthy of considerable note because he was a member of the German Order of the Red Eagle, an honor conferred by the Kaiser. He struck at the most vulnerable spot on the English coast and proved to the English that their coast could be invaded in time of war.

No Englishman found him until he had landed. Had he been a real enemy he could have devastated the coast, but instead he was only showing to the admiralty what could be done by a determined enemy. He struck in the northern coal fields and landed his tanks. When the English decided they needed a man to defend their coasts they picked up Admiral Jellicoe. He was the only one who knew how to invade the coast and consequently he knew how to defend it.

Because the Germans penetrated his defense, there has been criti-

Magazine Feature Section

The FIRST AMERICAN GIRL To BE PRESENTED AT COURT



Indian Girl Who Saved
Life of Capt. John
Smith and Who Later
Was Captured by
English, Eventually
Was Presented to
King and Queen of
England.



One of the duties of the American ambassador to London of these days is to present American girls at court. One of the duties of the King of England and of the Queen for that matter, is to stand at one end of a hall while the Ambassador brings in the daughters of the wealth and influential Americans and introduces them to the highest officials of the British Empire.

The King of England does not make a practice of walking back and forth among his people shaking hands right and left with all comers who crave the honor and the fame it will afford. Unlike the President of the United States who does not need to know the name of the man he shakes hands with their majesties bow only to those who have been presented.

It is said of King George that he likes American women right well. He has gone out of his way to pay attentions to the wife of James Hope-Nelson, who was Isabelle Vail. He has bowed most graciously to Lady Wilfrid Lock, who was Edwina Thornburgh. The queen, however, bows only haughtily at these American upstarts. The crop of American girls presented at English court has grown rapidly of recent years. Among the most favored of pure American women without a foreign title in recent years was Ava Willing Astor, whose regal appearance had all the court attaches gaping.

But history shows these present-day social aspirants are only followers of a dusky Indian maid, for the first American girl to be presented at English court was Pocahontas of Virginia.

If accounts are to be believed Pocahontas was a favorite at the English court. She was not well liked by James the king, but was liked by his queen. Pocahontas, of course, was a princess, daughter of the great Chief Powhatan, ruler of Virginia before the days of the white man. This Indian maid was born in 1594, as near as can be ascertained. She was agile and fond of sports, and there is reason to believe Powhatan was proud of the beauty of his eldest daughter. In spite of her dusky beauty she never would have been known to fame had it not been for the English explorer and colonizer, Capt. John Smith. Smith met the girl soon after he founded his colony at Jamestown in 1607. While making an exploration inland with three other men his party was surprised by the Indians. All were killed with arrows in their backs as they sat around their camp fire.

Smith at the time was away from camp hunting. The first he knew he was shot at from ambush. An Indian guide was with Smith. Lashing his left wrist to the right wrist of the Indian, he knelt for his life. He expelled the guide to stand behind him and the pursuers and thus kept them from shooting. At the same time Smith would stop at intervals and fire at the Indians. They were so worried that he killed three Indians before he finally was rescued by a band of the Powhatan warriors. He captured the guide, took to the river and sailed back to Jamestown. He told the story of his escape and the Indians who had shot at him to the first English settlers in the colony. The story was generally believed.

limbs, which had been benumbed by the quicksands and soon had him restored to strength.

LIFE SAVED BY INDIAN GIRL

The Indians evidently had planned to torture Smith to death. He divined their thoughts and demanded that their chief be brought before him. The chief of the band was Opechancanough, a brother of the great chief Powhatan. When Opechancanough appeared Smith drew a compass from his pocket and showed how it pointed north, no matter which way it was turned. He gave these Indians the first lecture on science. They understood little of what he said but they were impressed by the compass and finally took the captain before Powhatan.

A council was called and Smith was sentenced to die. In the meantime he made friends with Pocahontas and other young girls and boys about the village. They were eager to watch the killing. Powhatan was given the club to do the slaying. As he raised it to beat out Smith's brains, Pocahontas threw herself on Smith's head. She said not a word but looked up at her father with the uplifted club. Finally the club was gently lowered and Powhatan looked at the chiefs in council.

Their eyes showed they wished the girl's wish be granted. Smith was given the liberty of the camp, but not released. The Indians planned a raid on Jamestown. With Smith as a prisoner they believed they could conquer the settlers in it. He knew enough of the Indian language to know of their plans and advised against it. He said the white men had guns which would blow a thousand men in pieces. To prove his power he offered to make marks with a pencil on a piece of note paper and send the paper to Jamestown where he would get medicines to cure a sick Indian.

To prove his boast an Indian messenger was sent with Smith's note. Messages by writing were new to the Indians and they were terribly surprised at the captain's power. In his letter Smith told the settlers to make a show of power, such as discharging their cannon against a row of posts. The Indians came back much impressed and no attack was made on the settlement. Smith became such a favorite about camp by making curious things with his knife that Powhatan released him on request of Pocahontas. Powhatan and Smith swore a mutual friendship so after his release Smith returned to England. Trouble broke out between the settlers and several white men were taken prisoner.

Captain Argall, who arrived in 1612 as Smith's successor, decided to capture Pocahontas and hold her as a hostage. At that time she was living on the Potomac as the guest of a chief, Japazawa. Argall sent presents to Japazawa and finally offered him a copper kettle if he would betray Pocahontas into his hands.

Japazawa wanted that copper kettle so badly that he consented to have Pocahontas visit one of Argall's ships in company with Japazawa's squaw. The squaw was to accompany her to the ship where she was to be taken to England. Pocahontas was being shown around the ship and was generally believed.



POWATAN ASKS DAUGHTER BE RELEASED FIRST.

Pocahontas asked her father to be released before he gave anything to the English. The English feared the treachery of the Indian chief and wanted the prisoners returned with their muskets and provisions first. Efforts to meet near Jamestown and make an exchange were futile. The Indians would not trust themselves in the vicinity of the white men's camp and the English would not venture into the wilderness to make the exchange.

In 1613 Governor Sir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, took Pocahontas up the Potomac river to visit her father. They found Powhatan absent and the Indians opened fire on the boat. Dale landed and burned the Indian village. The brothers of Pocahontas fled and the first and second sons were killed.

their sister, but Powhatan refused to see her or talk with the white men. Historians generally agree that Powhatan never saw his daughter again and he never was on friendly terms with the white men.

When taken prisoner to Jamestown Pocahontas inquired for Capt. John Smith in hopes he would release her. She was told Smith had been killed. It is believed the Indian girl had a romantic affection for the daring white captain, but Indian like she was too proud to show it. Eventually young Englishmen in the colony fell in love with her. One of these young men was John Rolfe, a gentleman. She returned his love and agreed to marry him. In the mean time she had been converted to Christianity and had adopted the English name of Rebecca. An appeal was made by Rolfe to Governor Dale to sanction the marriage. He gave his consent and Rolfe and Pocahontas were married in April, 1613, at Jamestown.

As far as is known the marriage was a happy one. The bride never repented her act. She wanted to return to her native land, but Rolfe and his wife left for a visit in England. The girl was a great favorite. She was able to talk English with fluency and she attracted all by her pretty and unaffected grace. Always ready to receive her with a smile, she was a great favorite. Rolfe and his wife left for a visit in England. The girl was a great favorite. She was able to talk English with fluency and she attracted all by her pretty and unaffected grace. Always ready to receive her with a smile, she was a great favorite. Rolfe and his wife left for a visit in England. The girl was a great favorite. She was able to talk English with fluency and she attracted all by her pretty and unaffected grace. Always ready to receive her with a smile, she was a great favorite.

ABOVE Pocahontas receiving a doll from Capt. John Smith. Drawing of Powhatan and portrait of Pocahontas. Below from left to right, Lady Peek, Lady Hope-Nelson and Ava Willing Astor.

were given her an entry into the best London society and of course Rolfe was accepted too.

While some historians say it was Capt. John Smith who introduced Pocahontas in court records show that statement is an error. Pocahontas had been in England several months before Smith knew of her being there. It is not likely that Lord Delaware delayed presenting the American princess in court. James I. was a silly king. He was horrified to learn such a common man as Rolfe had presumed to marry a princess. He also was horrified at a princess who would marry a common man.

Pocahontas never was a favorite with King James I., although the queen bestowed favors on the Virginia girl. It is supposed Smith had much to do with the girl's advance to favor in the eyes of the queen. Yet Smith was rather a cold man. The princess when he met her in Plymouth Pocahontas had not inquired for Smith upon her arrival in England for the simple reason she believed him dead. When he came to call on her several months after, she was overjoyed and running to him threw her arms about him and embraced him.

POCAHONTAS' DEATH

After a few weeks' sojourn in England Pocahontas was taken back for her own country. She was the first of her race to be taken out of her own country to save her, and not only that, but she was taken to Jamestown, where I found eight and thirty miserable, poor and sick creatures to be seen. All of all this large territory, a common soldier to

appear on too great terms of friendship. He told her quietly that King James would never approve of her friendly act if he heard about it. Pocahontas then rebuked Smith soundly.

"You are not afraid to come into my country and strike fear into the hearts of all, including my father," she said. "Here you seem to be afraid to recognize me as a friend."

Smith called on Pocahontas several times and even wrote a note to the queen. The note is still in the official records of London. In part it follows:

"If ingratitude be a deadly poison to all honest virtues, I must be guilty of that crime if I should omit any part of that which I owe to you. It was my duty to be thankful to you, being in debt about ten years ago, being in debt to you, I received prisoner by the power of Powhatan, then, I received especially from his son Nantaquans, the manifest, comeliest, boldest spirit I ever saw in a savage, and his sister Pocahontas, the king's daughter, and well beloved daughter being but a child of 12 years, whose companionate, pitiful heart of my desperate estate gave me much cause to respect her."

weakness of this poor commonwealth, as had not the savages felt us, we directly had starved; and this relief, most gracious queen, was commonly brought us by the lady Pocahontas. When fortune turned our peace to war and her father, with the utmost of his policy and power sought to surprise me, having eighteen with me, the dark night could not fright her coming through the lonesome woods, and with watered eyes, gave me intelligence with her best advice to escape his fury, what had he seen, he had surely slain her."

As yet I never begged anything of the state, and it is my want of ability, and her exceeding deserts, your birth, means and authority her birth, virtue, want and simplicity, doth make me thus bold, humbly to beseech your majesty to take the knowledge of her, though it be from one so unworthy to be the reporter as myself, her husband's estate not being able to make her fit to attend your majesty."

While the queen granted Pocahontas a few favors, the stingy King James would not permit of any generosity. A year after her arrival in England Pocahontas was taken back to her own country. She was the first of her race to be taken out of her own country to save her, and not only that, but she was taken to Jamestown, where I found eight and thirty miserable, poor and sick creatures to be seen. All of all this large territory, a common soldier to